"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; west to variable winds.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,647. * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TAFT'S SWIFT DASH UP TO NEW ORLEANS

Cruiser Birmingham Carries President-Elect Up Mississippi at Over 30 Miles an Hour.

CANAL BY 1915, HE SAYS

Visitor Greeted by a Roar of Salutes from All Sorts of Noisemakers—Parade Five Miles Long.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—No city has so great an interest in the Panama Canal as has New Orleans, and no city could have received more enthusiastically a President-elect than did New Orleans to-day when Mr. Taft told its cheering thousands that he had just come from the Isthmus, had taken with him seven of the most eminent engineers in the country, and that he was prepared to state to the residents of the Crescent City and to all the others concerned that the canal would certainly be opened to commerce in 1915. Mr. Taft landed shortly before 3 o'clock and was plunged at once into the hospitalities prepared for him.

This was the first time that a United States man-of-war had ever conveyed a President-elect up the Mississippi, and not since the smoke-blown days of '63 has any vessel ever received a more noisy and gunpowdery greeting. From the head of the passes to the city ran an acclaim that heralded the coming of the Birmingham, that swift new scout cruiser of the navy, which had been singled out for the honor of bearing Mr. Taft and his party to this city. From each shore as the fleet racer went splitting her way up stream came the constant fusillade of uplifted guns, the boom of cannon crackers, the incessant flutter of flags, and the faint, far-off wind-blown sounds of cheering.

The Transfer Down the River.

It was an inspiriting day from start to finish. The stiff norther, which had been dashing spray over the bows of the two armored cruisers which had on board Mr. Taft and his party suddenly sobered as the two vessels drew near the mouth of the Mississippi, where the long-backed, narrow-waisted Birmingham was awaiting their coming. These 14,600-ton armored cruisers have a draught a bit too great to admit of their passage up the river, and as a consequence the Birmingham had been ordered to be on hand to receive the party.

To facilitate the transfer the light house tender Magnolia was also on hand. In the clean, expeditious, ship-shape fashion in which the navy does such work as is assigned to it, the transfer from armored cruiser to scout was effected without hitch and on the very minute of the time scheduled for its completion. The Birmingham was wreathing herself in the smoke of her saluting guns and at the same time her steam capstan was tugging at the mud imbedded anchor.

That was at 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. Burns T. Walling, who commands the Birmingham, had determined to give the President-elect a taste of the quality of this class of scout cruiser. The word that the new vessel was to show all of the speed with which she had been endowed had been given to her young chief engineer, Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle, and had by him been transmitted to the engine and fire room force.

The Birmingham Speeds Up.

The result was an exhibition of speed on the Mississippi River far outclassing that of the old lurid days when the "nigger" sat on the safety valve. The moment the ship had passed the jetties, through which no vessel may run at more than moderate speed, the pent steam of the boilers flung into the triple-expansion engines the full force of their 10,000 horse power, and the clouds of smoke roaring cinder full from the four smokestacks told that the forced draught had been set to doing its level best.

The trip to the Isthmus, what the engineers thought of the canal, what Mr. Taft thought of the Knox complication, all was forgotten in this effort of the officers and crew of the Birmingham to exhibit the pace of this new racer. Some leaned over the taffrail to look at the caldron churned up by the whirling screws, some gathered on the bridge to hold tight to headgear, and some others repaired to engine and fire rooms to see the splendid exhibition of team work on the part of the men of that division—the firemen stripped to the waist, as in battle, and scores standing by eager to rush to any place that might be vacated through the stress of heat or exhaustion.

And all listened for the engine-room returns as to what was the speed result of the extra effort. Twenty-four and eight-tenths, came the announcement—24 8-10 knots an hour. That figured out a trifle under 31 miles an hour. Which, as every one with one voice observed, was "going some."

Down the river had come river boats bearing the Reception Committee and excursionists. Along with them came a flotilla of tugs. All were so covered with flags as to look like rainbows, and each had some noise-making apparatus on board. One was fitted out with a steam calliope, another with a battery which flung whole sheafs of rockets and bombs into the air. Almost every one had a hand, and all were laden with exuberant enthusiasm.

Greeting from New Orleans.

Through the cortège and amid the clamor the Birmingham, now slowed to a more sober gait, made her way until she came abeam of Canal Street, where she stopped. An alert navy tug shoved a flat-topped barge alongside, the men on the Birmingham lowered to it a gangway ladder, the committee steamboat astern wheeled her way alongside the barge and made fast, and then the committeemen came trooping over it and up the gangway ladder of the Birmingham, to be received on the quarterdeck by Mr. Taft and Capt. Walling.

A short half hour of this, and the tide set the other way. Mr. Taft led the procession back to the committee boat, the lines were cast off, the Birmingham blazed an explosive farewell from her saluting guns, the immense throngs on the river front got closer together and got ready for a mighty cheer, and gave it over and over again as the boat made a landing and Mr. Taft came up the gang-plank.

Mr. Taft Speaks.

The parade had been waiting an hour, and the distinguished guest was at once placed at its head in a carriage drawn by four horses, and the line of march, which covered nearly five miles, was taken up, the procession moving on to the City Hall, where in his speech on the steps of that

Continued on Page 2.

DEWEY'S OLD PORT WINE. Rich in Blood Making Qualities. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

SYLVIA GREEN TO WED.

Engagement to Matthew A. Wilks Announced at His Home.

GALT, Ontario, Feb. 11.—Miss K. L. Wilks of this city is notifying her friends in Galt of the following announcement made this week to their family and intimate friends:

Mrs. Hetty Green, New York, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Sylvia, to Mr. Matthew Astor Wilks of New York, eldest son of the late Matthew Wilks of Cruickston Park, Galt, Ontario.

There have been frequent rumors in the last few years of an engagement between Miss Green and Mr. Wilks, particularly after the elaborate dinner given by Miss Green's mother at the Plaza a year ago. This was soon after Mrs. Green moved from her Hoboken flat to apartments in the Plaza in order, as was stated at the time, to present her daughter to Fifth Avenue society.

The list of guests invited to the function read like a succession of pages from the Social Directory, and although not all of the people represented appeared in person, the affair was carried through to a successful finish, and the next morning there was a great deal of talk of an engagement between Mr. Wilks and Miss Green. Mr. Wilks flatly denied the engagement and Mrs. Green also announced through her secretary that an erroneous impression had been given at the dinner.

Not long after this Mrs. Green and her daughter suddenly gave up the Plaza apartments. They did not return to the old Hoboken flat, and it was said that they had moved to a quiet boarding house in Madison Avenue where Mrs. Green had lived years before.

Mr. Wilks has rooms at 410 Madison Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. It was said there last night that he was out of town. At the Union Club, at which he makes his headquarters, it was also said that he had not been there for several days.

His friends declared, however, that he had been in evidence earlier in the day, and gave it as their opinion that he was either seeking seclusion to avoid confession of the engagement or did not wish to discuss it.

Mr. Wilks is 42 years old, and has never done any very active work. He is a great-grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, and has several millions in his own name. He is a cousin of Col. Astor, William Astor Chanler, and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Turf and Field, Fencers, Badminton, and New York Yacht Clubs. Before his father's death the family maintained an elaborate establishment in Washington Square, where Miss Wilks still lives when not at Galt. Miss Green is 36 years old.

BALFOUR WANTS TO FLY.

Asks Wright to Take Him Up, but Weather Is Unpropitious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A special from Pau to The Daily Mail says that Mr. Balfour, the former Premier, again motored out to the Aerodrome this afternoon, Wilbur Wright having telephoned that he intended to fly at 4 o'clock, weather permitting.

Mr. Balfour arrived in a driving snowstorm, but Mr. Wright brought out his aeroplane, and, the snow ceasing, prepared to fly. There were so few men on hand that it was with difficulty that the starting derrick was worked. Mr. Balfour seized hold of the rope and pulled with a will. An enterprising photographer let go and made a snap-shot just before the start.

Mr. Balfour asked Mr. Wright to take him along, but Mr. Wright shook his head and said he would not take a passenger on such a day. Then he made a magnificent twelve-minute flight, performing remarkable evolutions and cutting the figure eight in the high wind over the heads of the spectators.

Mr. Balfour expressed the greatest enthusiasm, and reluctantly went back to town through the renewed violence of the storm.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Heraldo says that King Alfonso, on his return from Portugal, for which he started to-day to meet King Manuel, will go to San Sebastian, whence he will make excursions to Pau to witness the aeroplane flights of Wilbur Wright.

CUBAN RURAL GUARDS MUTINY

Object to Transfer to Permanent Army, but Finally Submit.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Mutiny broke out this afternoon among a company of the Rural Guard just as the men were about to embark in launches to be transported across the harbor to Cabañas Fortress.

When the men learned that they were to be transferred from the Rural Guard to the permanent army, in accordance with a decree issued by Gov. Magoon authorizing the transfer of one battalion, they refused to embark and, led by a subaltern officer, rushed to the palace.

They entered the courtyard and demanded an immediate audience of President Gomez. Some attempted to ascend the stairway to the Presidential apartments, but the way was barred by the police, armed with revolvers. The mutineers, being unarmed, thereupon retreated, but they remained in the courtyard, shouting that they refused to submit to the transfer, and demanding to be returned to their homes in Matanzas and Santa Clara, whence they had come to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

For a time there was great excitement around the palace precincts, and Gen. Piño Guerra, the commander of the permanent army, and Gen. Montеagudo, the commander of the Rural Guard, were summoned. They succeeded eventually in restoring order and in persuading the men to submit. The men were then sent under an armed escort to Cabañas.

250 BEQUESTS OF $1,000 EACH

Mrs. Cochrane of Yonkers Remembered Old Employes of Carpet Works.

Through the terms of the will of Mrs. Eva Smith Cochrane of Yonkers, who left an estate valued at $8,000,000, many of the employes of the Smith Carpet Works at Yonkers are to receive the sum of $1,000 each. This bequest is for those who have served the firm for more than twenty years. There are 250 who will be benefited. Though the will was filed on Wednesday, it was not until yesterday that the contents became known.

News of the gifts reached the carpet-making plant about the noon hour, and there was great curiosity as to the beneficiaries.

The bequests were not unexpected. Mrs. Cochrane had always taken a great interest in the mill employes. The number of the beneficiaries constituted the surprise.

TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON. Only $12.00 or $14.50 covers necessary expenses for three days. Leaves Thursday, February 18, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

C. J. WARNER, ACTOR, COMMITS SUICIDE

Man Who Became World-Famous in "Drink" Hangs Himself in His Room in the Seymour.

BLAMED FISCHER-HANSEN

Lawyer Now in Jail Caused His Act, He Said in a Note—Son and Friends Deny It.

Charles J. Warner, a retired English actor, who several years ago created a sensation in this country and in Europe and Australia by his acting of the leading rôle in Charles Reade's drama, "Drink," committed suicide by hanging himself with a strap from the lintel of his bedroom door in his apartment at the Hotel Seymour, 11 West Forty-fifth Street, some time yesterday afternoon.

On a desk in the bedroom lay a hastily written note, in which he declared that he had been hounded to his death by thieves, liars, and blackmailers. He referred to Fischer-Hansen, the criminal lawyer now a prisoner in the Tombs, as the "principal rogue." This reference, however, as well as his declaration that he had been swindled out of thousands of dollars, was discredited by Mr. Warner's son and intimate friends, who said that the dead actor had not known Fischer-Hansen, and that the note, which he left was the vagary of a disordered mind.

Warner had won fame as Coupeau in "Drink," Charles Reade's adaptation of Zola's "L'Assommoir," in which rôle he had been presented to royalty throughout Europe. He had made a considerable fortune. He had at various times been associated with famous actors in Europe and America.

Mr. Warner had been living at the hotel for two years, occupying a suite consisting of a sitting room, a bedroom, and a bathroom on the fifth floor. He was last seen alive at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when, in response to his call, a bellboy of the hotel went to his room, bringing him a small bundle of twine which he had asked for. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a chambermaid of the hotel opened the door leading from the corridor into the sitting room to put the room in order. Pinned to the door between the sitting room and the bedroom she saw an envelope addressed "To the Management." This circumstance struck her as unusual, and she immediately notified the manager of the hotel.

Mr. Jenkins, the manager, together with Coroner's Physician O. H. Schultz, who has apartments at the hotel, hurried up to Mr. Warner's room and opened the door leading into the bedroom. As they did so something fell to the floor within, blocking their passage for a moment. It was the dead body of Mr. Warner, with a leather strap fastened around the neck and a knot at the further end of the strap evidently to hold it in place between the lintel and the door, where it had been clamped. Coroner's Physician Schultz declared that Mr. Warner had been dead six or seven hours.

On a desk in the bedroom lay a bill for $41.50, which had been sent him by the hotel on Jan. 28. On the reverse side was written hastily in ink this note:

Hounded to my death by thieves, liars, and blackmailers. Fischer-Hansen the criminal lawyer principal rogue who preferred to save me from ruin. They fooled me out of thousands and thousands. Now he is in prison. God bless you all. God bless you. God bless you all at Lent, oh dear ones, oh my beloved!

The envelope which the chambermaid had first found pinned to the door of the bedroom contained two checks on Brown Brothers, bankers, one for his week's board, $27, and the second for $150, payable to an undertaker. The body was dressed in a pair of trousers and a shirt, the coat and vest were in the room. On the table lay another strap, thinner than that with which the deed was committed, seeming to indicate that Mr. Warner had first tested that and found it too weak to support his weight.

Word was immediately sent to Coroner Acritelli and to the dead man's son, Harry Warner, who plays the second part in "The Battle" at the Savoy Theatre. Coroner Acritelli viewed the body and pronounced the death clearly a case of suicide. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warner had dined at Delmonico's, and Mr. Warner had just repaired to his dressing room at the Savoy Theatre when news of the suicide was conveyed to him. He hastened to the hotel, where he broke down completely. He declared to Dr. Schultz that he could not understand the deed at all, that he knew of no connection between his father and Fischer-Hansen, nor of any losses which he had sustained, and that he was sure the note in its entirety was the product of a momentarily disordered mind.

Signor Perugini, the former opera singer and ex-husband of Lillian Russell, hastened to the hotel from the Lambs', where he had been staying, as soon as he heard what had happened. He said he had known Mr. Warner intimately for years. "I cannot understand why he did this," said Signor Perugini. "I am convinced that the deed was committed in a moment of mental derangement, and that there is nothing rational in the note which he left. As far as I know Mr. Warner never met Fischer-Hansen nor knew aught of him. Of late, however, Mr. Warner had been acting strangely at the Lambs' Club, of which he was a member, often sitting morosely and brooding for hours. I know that he had an impression or delusion that all sorts of persons were hounding him and trying to keep him off the stage. In fact, it seems to me that he did, in one of his depressed moods, threaten to do just this sort of thing."

At the Lambs', too, it was said that Mr. Warner had been acting oddly for some time. He was described as a dreamy, moody sort of man, but one who was harmless and naive almost as a child. The management of the Hotel Seymour declared that in the two years Mr. Warner had lived there he had not mingled much with the other guests and received few visitors. Fischer-Hansen, according to Mr. Jenkins, the manager, was never known to have called there, nor did Mr. Warner ever mention his name. George Gordon Battle, the attorney of Fischer-Hansen, declared last night that to the best of his knowledge Fischer-Hansen had had no dealings with Mr. Warner, nor ever mentioned him. He could not understand the transactions alluded to in the note.

Warner was born in England sixty-six years ago. Several years ago he attained fame throughout England, Australia, and this country by his acting of the leading rôle in a play called "Drink," an adaptation of Zola's "L'Assommoir." He is said to have made a fortune from this play. Later he appeared as the leading character in a vaudeville sketch entitled "At the Telephone." He retired from the stage about a year and a half ago, and had not played since. He was a widower at the time of his death, and is survived by one son, Harry Warner, who has been playing the second part to Wilton Lackaye in "The Battle" at the Savoy.

Mr. Warner had a remarkable stage career, marked throughout by intense study and tireless perseverance. At the age of 12 years he prevailed upon his father to let him join his friend, a son of Samuel Phelps, the famous tragedian, in playing the part of a page in "Richelieu," which Mr. Phelps was giving before Queen Victoria. He became so enamored of the stage after this experience that when 16 years old he ran away from the school where he was studying and joined a provincial touring company at a salary of $4.50 a week. While still quite young he was dismissed by one of his managers for appearing in pink kid gloves in "All That Glitters Is Not Gold." Subsequently, before he reached the height of his career in Charles Reade's play "Drink," he played in "King John," "King René's Daughter," "The Inconstant," "The Road to Ruin," and other plays. He was associated at various times with Mme. Janauschek, Helen Faucit, and Henry Irving.

To School Children

Many of the essays sent to The Times in competition for the Lincoln history prizes lack the certificates of the teachers. No essay can be considered unless the required certificate from the teacher accompanies it. A form for this certificate is printed on Page 20.

RAID ON GAMBLERS IN THE GILSEY HOUSE

Thirty-two Prisoners Taken in a Third-Floor Apartment Rated as a Poolroom.

OFFERED BRIBES TO GO FREE

All Taken to Tenderloin Station in a Patrol Wagon, Where Friends Come in Autos to Give Bail.

Excitement was created in and about the Gilsey House, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, once famous among the great hostelries of the Great White Way, early last night by a poolroom raid made on an apartment on the third floor by detectives from the Tenderloin Station. They made thirty-two arrests.

The unusual sight of the electric patrol wagon driving up to a big Broadway hotel attracted the attention of the guests in the house raided, as well as those in the Hotel Breslin, on the opposite corner of Twenty-ninth Street, and drew a crowd in the street as well. Women were particularly sympathetic when they saw the group of well-dressed men led out and packed in the wagon. "What have these poor men done?" was a question they frequently put to the police officers.

The raid was planned by Inspector George McCluskey and Capt. John O'Brien of the new West Thirtieth Street Station as a result of complaints, alleging that a poolroom was being operated in one of the private apartments of the hotel. After watching the hotel for several days, the detectives concluded that the suspected apartment was the rooms, 40 and 42, situated on the third floor front, on the Twenty-ninth Street corner, but it proved a difficult task for the officers to get upstairs without attracting the attention of employes of the house.

A little after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Detectives Devanney, Conlon, and Meade entered the hotel dressed in their best street clothes and went quietly up in the elevator. At the same time Inspector McCluskey and Capt. O'Brien walked into the hotel lobby and took seats there to await developments. After the first trio of officers had reached the third floor three others—Dunstan, Whelan, and Ryan—went up.

Outside Room 40 Devanney listened at the keyhole and heard a man shout: "I'll take $5 on Minot!" and other racing talk which apparently showed that betting was going on. He pressed the bell button, and as the door opened all the detectives rushed in. They found a lot of surprised men inside sitting around a table, the presiding genius of which was a man who later gave his name as John Humphrey.

According to the detectives the men were greatly frightened when told that they were under arrest for aiding and abetting Humphrey in running a poolroom. The police said the business offered sums of money and articles of jewelry if their captors would let them go.

Inspector McCluskey and Capt. O'Brien, who had walked up from the lobby, told the prisoners, however, that they must all go to the station house, but that they could get bail afterward. Various excuses were given to get off. One man said his wife had heart disease and that the shock of his arrest would kill her sure. Another said he was the only child of an old mother, and that the news would break her heart.

That the prisoners were not friendless was demonstrated at the police station, where numbers of their friends came in automobiles and taxicabs to bail them out. Each prisoner, including Humphrey, was held in $500.

Humphrey, whose right name, the police say, is Frederick Cowling, is a victim of locomotor ataxia, and had to be taken to the station in a taxicab. He was bailed out by Fred Marks, who gave as security an apartment house in West Twenty-fifth Street, valued at $20,000. The other prisoners all gave fictitious names and addresses.

The detectives searched the raided rooms and found numbers of racing charts of races on a Western track. Although the detectives heard only one bet made, they said they believed that big sums were staked in the place. The first room was fitted up as a sitting room, with a black table in the centre and three telephones. In the adjoining room was a bed, and it was said that Humphrey or Cowling had lived in the rooms for the past twelve years.

The management of the hotel would say nothing about the raid here, pretending that they did not know one had been made. The house was well filled with guests last night, and business went on as if nothing unusual had happened. Some of the men who were arrested said afterward that it was a private apartment and not a "place" within the meaning of the law.

In its palmy days the Gilsey House was the headquarters of a number of retired army officers and brokers, who met there regularly and called themselves "The Old Guard." Among them were H. E. Van Syckel, Al Smith, Henry G. Crickmore, Capt. J. L. Humphreysville, who was one of the last to leave; Col. James Rice, and Col. Day. The hotel was managed for many years by Mr. Breslin, in conjunction with Henry Gilsey and Peter Gardner.

President Arthur made his headquarters there when in the city, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, Jay Gould, and other Wall Street men of a generation ago often held conferences there. The Independence League once had headquarters at the house.

It was opened first in October, 1871, and was the first fireproof hotel of iron framework erected in the city.

Earthquake Felt in France.

RODEZ, France, Feb. 11.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt in this district this morning. It was preceded by dull rumblings. Two oscillations were recorded. No damage is reported.

Once wear a KREMENTZ One-Piece Collar Button, you'll always wear it; it never breaks.—Adv.

CENTRE FOR POLICY RAIDED BY POLICE

$250,000 in Cash and U. S. Bonds Found in Saloon Safe at Bowery and Bond Street.

TIP OBTAINED BY CHANCE

Report of a Hold-Up Puts the Police on the Trail of What They Call "The National Policy Headquarters."

Acting upon a tip said to have been furnished by a disgruntled player, and after several weeks of investigation, Third Deputy Commissioner Hansen led a raid yesterday afternoon upon an alleged policy game in a luxurious saloon at the Bowery and Bond Street.

The police made four arrests, found $250,000 in a safe, and discovered evidence said to show that from the backroom in this saloon a policy game, with ramifications all over the country, and particularly in the New England States and the Middle West, had been conducted since 1905.

One of the four prisoners was George Henry of 205 West 103d Street, said to be a millionaire racehorse man, two of whose horses, Homeless and Carey, won races at Los Angeles on Wednesday. He was charged with aiding and abetting and promoting a policy game. He was locked up at Police Headquarters. John Heinzelman of 346 Broadway, Mr. Henry's lawyer, called the arrest an outrage.

The other three men arrested were: Albert Sutton of 40 Second Street, a butcher, charged with having a policy slip in his pocket; Frank Amato of 315 Bowery, the lunchman in the saloon at the Bowery and Bond Street, arrested on the same charge, and William Weston of 127 East Fifty-seventh Street, charged with aiding and abetting in the operation of a game of chance.

Sutton, Amato, and Weston were arrested in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were taken to the Tombs Court, where Magistrate Kroel held them for examination this morning at 10 o'clock. Henry was arrested late in the afternoon and was not arraigned.

The police are said to have got their tip about this policy game in a rather roundabout way. William Kent of 67 St. Nicholas Avenue, who, the police declare, admits that he has dealt in policy, notified the police several weeks ago that two men had entered his home on Dec. 21 and at the point of revolvers took from him $400. On Jan. 15 the police arrested on the charge of having done this piece of robbery William Hallahan of 210 East Thirteenth Street and a man named W. Relahan. Relahan is now in prison and Hallahan is out on bail.

Without going into many details about the robbery and double arrest afterward, the police say that some of the parties to the controversy gave out information about the saloon at the Bowery and Bond Street. This saloon is owned by Charles Wideler, familiarly known as "Blarney" on the Bowery, and it has been classed by the police for several years as a really good drinking place, a saloon that closed promptly at the lawful hours, and where no brawling was tolerated.

Detectives were set to watch the saloon, however, and, according to the police, it soon became clear to them that a little room in the rear of the saloon was the headquarters of a policy game. The drawings were held twice a day, at noon and at 6 o'clock, it is alleged, and towns and cities out of New York were notified by long-distance telephone of the result of the drawings. The detectives said that yesterday afternoon an agent in Boston called up to protest because he hadn't been told the result of the noon drawing.

Deputy Commissioner Hansen, Lieut. Hannon, and Policemen Murphy and Goldhammer, who are also lawyers, took possession of the saloon at about 2 o'clock. They declared later that they had found records in the rear room of the saloon that showed that the game had been going on since 1905. One sheet, which represented some period of time that they could not tell what, showed that the receipts were for that period $6,500 and the disbursements $1,700.

When the police took charge of the saloon Mr. Wideler sent for Mr. Heinzelman, who is his lawyer as well as Henry's. The police demanded that the small safe, near one of the front windows, be opened and threatened to have a safe opener they had brought with them do the job if it wasn't done by the management. Mr. Heinzelman said this was an outrage and asked Magistrate Kroel over the telephone whether the police had obtained a search warrant. It appeared that they had not, but finally Mr. Wideler agreed to open the safe.

In it was found packages of bills and railway and United States bonds aggregating $250,000. Mr. Heinzelman, to explain why all this money was in the safe, said that it was used as a depository by several men in addition to Mr. Wideler. The police argued that these persons must have had great confidence in the Bowery to leave so much money in such a flimsy safe.

The police and Mr. Heinzelman finally agreed that the former should take out several packages of bills and bonds to be used as possible evidence. A written statement of what these were and the condition under which they were seized was signed by both the police and Heinzelman. There was some thought of arresting Mr. Wideler, but his lawyer argued against this, convincing the police that he would produce the saloon man in court at any time they wished. He was not arrested.

Mr. Heinzelman, when seen after the raid, said that the sheet found by the detectives showing receipts of $6,500 and disbursements of $1,700 for some period of time was nothing more than part of Mr. Wideler's bookkeeping. The lawyer declared that the saloon proprietor did not keep a regular set of books, but wrote down in this way what he paid out and what he took in.

Indictment Against Mrs. Teal Upheld.

The Appellate Division yesterday upheld the decision of the lower court and refused to dismiss the indictment found against Mrs. Margaret Teal, wife of Ben Teal, the theatrical manager, in connection with the alleged conspiracy to get a young woman to testify falsely in the divorce proceedings pending between the Frank J. Goulds. She will now have to stand her trial.

It's up to you to try it. Bass' Ale is on draught everywhere.—Adv.

TO BUILD FIVE DREADNOUGHTS

England May Add Another, Depending on Germany's Naval Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Mail learns that the Government has decided to lay down five battleships of the improved Dreadnought type during the coming year.

The building of a sixth battleship will depend upon the progress of Germany's new construction.

SMASHES STATUE HE MADE.

Sculptor Mundhenk Angered Because Purchaser Suggested Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Feb. 11.—A case recalling and in a way parallel to that of Gutzon Borglum, the famous sculptor, who destroyed the work of years just as he had finished it because he was asked to make some alterations, has occurred here. After practically completing a piece of sculpture typifying the Ascension, Oscar Mundhenk, a New York sculptor, it is said, destroyed the work of art that he had been months in creating.

The statue was in St. Mary's Catholic Church, this city. Father Woesman, pastor of the church, says that Mundhenk had received almost all of the agreed price for the work, and that, asked to make a few slight changes in the figure, he took offense and smashed it.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Mrs. August Mundhenk, mother of Oscar Mundhenk, the sculptor, said to-day that the priest, while praising her son's work, had paid him only a small amount of the price. Mundhenk went to Marietta about two months ago from New York.

BALLOONIST RISES 18,000 FEET

Erbsloeh Crosses the Alps in Very Low Temperature.

SAINT MORITZ, Feb. 11.—Oscar Erbsloeh, the German aeronaut, who won the international balloon race at St. Louis in 1907, has just completed a remarkable balloon trip across the Alps in the Berlin. The conditions under which the voyage was made were of unusual severity, the thermometer averaging about 12 below zero.

Erbsloeh was in the air for thirty hours and reached a maximum altitude of about 18,000 feet.

CONVICTS GO ARMED.

"Bankers' Colony" in Pittsburg Penitentiary Complains—Warden Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—An investigation board appointed by the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania to-day began a rigid investigation of conditions at Riverside Penitentiary on complaint of members of the "bankers' colony" that their lives were in constant danger from convicts who have been permitted to carry knives. The "bankers' colony" is made up of ex-bank Presidents, ex-bank cashiers, and grafting Councilmen, who are doing time for crimes. They have set forth that at one man has already been killed in a fight.

To-day the report of the State Board of Charities on a previous investigation of Riverside Penitentiary was laid before Gov. Stuart at Harrisburg. It recommends the immediate dismissal of Warden Johnston, because of drunkenness, and suggests that the Governor call at once for the resignation of ex-Mayor W. A. Deihl of Pittsburg, Chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors, charged with using his office for private gain.

A NEW ANTITOXIN.

One Discovered at Tufts Checks Pneumonia, Blood Poisoning, and Typhoid.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The announcement is made here to-day that after two years of work and experiments to perfect the theories of Sir A. E. Wright, the English pathologist, Dr. Timothy Leary and his associate pathologists of Tufts College have so far perfected a vaccine for pneumonia, blood poisoning, and typhoid fever that a check for these diseases is practically obtained. Already their laboratory is supplying a limited number of physicians.

Dr. Leary and his associates refuse information to the lay public, declaring that the number of cases in which their vaccine has been successfully used is still too small to enable them to state broadcast that a positive check for the disease has been developed. Ten years may elapse before the world will benefit by their discovery. Dr. Leary says:

"Tuberculosis is the most formidable problem to contend. I will not deny that we are working to perfect a tuberculosis anti-toxine, but all I can say now is that much effective work has been accomplished in following up the work done by Sir A. E. Wright. The vaccine has been effective in cases of blood poisoning, infections of the bladder, and in the treatment of typhoid fever."

AVERT THEATRE PANIC.

Smoke from Fire Engines Got Into Belasco's Stuyvesant.

There was a fire scare last night at the Belasco-Stuyvesant Theatre during the performance of "The Easiest Way." What might have been a serious panic was averted only by the presence of mind of the ushers and of a number of men in the audience.

It all happened because a man in Jack's Restaurant, on Sixth Avenue, took it into his head to break the glassware, and in the process succeeded in cutting himself on the head. Then some one turned in a fire alarm, thinking that he was summoning an ambulance.

The gongs of the engines as they passed the theatre startled a number of persons in the audience. Several started for the doors.

The ushers had just succeeded in assuring the timid ones that there was no fire, and they had begun to return to their seats, when smoke began to drift into the theatre, and there was a very perceptible smell of burning wood.

The excitement at once began again. Fully half the house rose to its feet. The ushers rushed down the aisles, asking the people to keep their seats and assuring them that there was no fire. With the help of a number of cool-headed men they succeeded in convincing the audience that the scare was groundless.

The action on the stage had continued all through the excitement as if nothing had occurred.

It was discovered later that the smoke came from the fire engines outside the theatre. The engines were burning dry wood, and the stiff wind had blown the smoke into the lobby of the theatre. From the lobby it got into the auditorium.

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JUDGE GARY WARNS CENTRALIZED RICHES

Says If Money Power Isn't Controlled, Who Can Tell When the Mob May Attack It.

PUBLIC OVER VESTED RIGHTS

Deprecates Attacks on the Administration and Believes Taft Will Be Fair—Illinois Society Diners Cheer Him.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, was the guest of honor of the Illinois Society at its annual dinner at Sherry's last evening, and he took occasion to tell a distinguished company of financiers who had come to do him honor that in his opinion, if the representatives of the great property interests of the country did a little more to cooperate with the National Administration in protecting the public welfare, it would be somewhat better for every one concerned. Wealth had its perils, he said, if it did not meet just public demands.

The dinner was notable for the predominence of men whose names are well-known in Wall Street, and Melville E. Stone, who presided, remarked toward the close of the evening that he had selected the speakers for the purpose of showing to New York what Illinois had given to it.

The speakers included, besides Judge Gary, President William C. Brown of the New York Central Road, President Robert Clowry of the Western Union, President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough-Metropolitan, President J. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson, President Robert Mather of the Westinghouse Company, and George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Mather and Mr. Perkins were disposed to have a little fun with the guest of the evening. The former told how in his youth in Chicago he had looked up to Judge Gary as the leader of the Chicago bar and wondered how the Judge could fool Chicago.

Then Judge Gary came to New York and Mr. Mather also, and he wondered how the Judge could fool New York, but finally, said Mr. Mather, as the Judge had succeeded to the headship of the United States Steel Corporation, he was moved to wonder how he could fool the President of the United States.

"I could drive my imagination no further," declared the speaker. "I had simply to look and wonder and admire."

Mr. Perkins also had a little personal dig for Judge Gary in return for being called on to speak. He said he wanted to tell how the Judge had managed to direct the deliberations of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation for a matter of eight years without ever a break in the harmony.

Perkins Has Fun With Judge Gary.

"The Directors," said Mr. Perkins, "meet around a big table, the Judge at the end of the table. Before him are heaped great piles of books. The Judge raps for silence and the Directors are still.

"'The Secretary will please read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the Secretary reads. Then the Judge says:

"'Gentlemen, here are the minutes of the Finance Committee and the minutes of the meetings of the Presidents of the subsidiary companies, the reports of the Controller and the Auditor. They are all open before you for your examination. Has any one a question to ask? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. The yeas have it. The meeting stands adjourned.'

"But I want to say one thing seriously," continued Mr. Perkins. "It has been said from time to time that in his attitude on the great public questions that have confronted the Nation during the last four years Judge Gary has been playing a part—that he has followed his public course merely because he thought it beneficial for the United States Steel Corporation, and in private probably criticised the Administration as strongly as any of you here to-night ever criticised it.

"Now I have known the Judge pretty intimately, and I want to say that that impression is false. I can testify that Judge Gary, in the position that he has taken on these great questions is absolutely sincere. I don't see, in fact, how any one who has faced the problems of this corporation could be anything but sincere."

Gary Defends the President.

When Judge Gary was introduced a hearty round of applause greeted him. "Naturally at such a time as this," he said, "our minds turn to the coming change in the National Administration. If during a National Administration ills befall the country as the result of whatever conditions, it is natural to place the blame on the President. In such cases all the good that he may have done or the success that he may have attained for the Nation is overlooked for the time being. We are great admirers of a President immediately after his inauguration, but during his term, as time goes by and when in some way and for some reason we meet with opposition to our particular plans and wishes, we change our mind and begin to criticise.

"I would not minimize the obligation attached to the exalted position of President or the right to criticise in proper language and spirit from time to time his acts and words. But I wish to emphasize the point that every citizen of this country shares the responsibility for the conditions and the results. If the leading men would at all times show a disposition to harmonize with the work of those who have been elected to positions of public trust, assuming their individual responsibility for the character and reputation and moral and material conditions of the country, instead of resorting to complaint and condemnation of official action, sometimes even defying the law itself, the grounds for much of the unfavorable criticism of Government management would disappear.

The Public Above Vested Rights.

"We boast of vested rights in property, something which must not be taken or interfered with even by the Government itself except for governmental purposes, and then only upon the payment of just compensation as provided by the Constitution. We snarl at legislation or at the Chief Executive if any action is taken or word spoken which we think is calculated to injure vested rights, but we are apt to overlook the fundamental principle that even vested rights, so-called, must yield whenever they become antagonistic to the public welfare and safety.

"Rights of the individual are subordinate and must submit to those of the public. The opportunities for the acquisition of wealth have been and are so great that large and increasing fortunes of individuals and corporations compel the most thoughtful men to dread the results of the future unless the influence and power of money can be controlled by Governmental authority. The question is

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fresh to admit of very calm expression, but in time, I believe, that the corporations, as well as the people, will recognize that the better standards of business and the advance in civic righteousness will be worth all that they cost.

Brown's Prophecy Prosperity.

"I am going to make another prophecy to-night. I believe that the Eastern sky is already aglow with the dawn of returning prosperity for the Nation, and that within six months after President Taft delivers his inaugural address, barring the one contingency of a crop failure, the wheels of industry will be moving as fast as if there had been no cessation at all."

Mr. Loree said a word about the railroad agitation of the last few years. He gave two illustrations of how it worked out. Several years ago, he recalled, there was a great cry for further safety devices on the railroads which the railroad managers had been supposed to be too stingy to furnish. The Inter-State Commerce Commission took the matter up. After investigation of nearly two years 385 such devices were tested. Only 12 were found to have merit, and of these only 4 had responsible financial backing, and but 1 was ready to be placed on the market.

In the matter of complaints made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission Mr. Loree also had a word to say. He had had 500 complaints made during the last fourteen months classified and investigated. Not a single one came from the Pittsburg district, which originates more tonnage than any other in the country, and the remainder as to source and character were such that Mr. Loree considered them on a par with the rejected safety devices.

President Shonts of the Inter-Met. told something of the troubles of a man who has to deal with the problems of traffic congestion in this city. He remarked, among other things, that he had three experts working independently to devise plans for a comprehensive traffic development for the city.

Following are some of the guests other than those already named.

Lewis Nixon, Charles Deering, Edward D. Adams, W. G. McAdoo, James Speyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, George G. McMurtry, F. E. Marshall, Henry Sanderson, Richard H. Higgins, Edward Shearson, Henry W. Taft, Col. John J. McCook, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Henry D. Estabrook, A. B. Leach, D. S. Ramsay, William F. Clough, Henry Siegel, Samuel M. Jarvis, Gen. O. Terry, John M. Shaw, Max Pam, Robert Mather, John F. Wallace, Charles Blair Macdonald, Count de Lafayette, E. T. Jeffery, Col. Harvey, Col. Robert C. Clowry, Gates W. McGarrah, Albert H. Wiggin, Thomas Cochran, Jr., C. H. Boynton, W. E. Corey, Norman B. Ream, Oscar G. Murray, Robert C. Ream, Edward K. Ream, F. D. Underwood, Henry Wellman, Justice MacLean, Paul Morton, Edwin Hawley, Walter C. Taylor, H. S. Black, W. G. Roelker, De Lancey Nicoll, and F. P. Frazier.

WIRELESS ON MORE SHIPS.

Private Yacht Owners Also Learn from the Republic Disaster.

General Manager Bottomley of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says [illegible]

[illegible] which just cleared from Mexico, the Hawaiian of the same line, and the United States cable steamer Joseph Henry have been equipped.

In addition to these George Gould has just equipped his yacht Tonawanda and Leonard Richards has installed the system on the Columbine.

J. Pierpont Morgan was the first of the yachtsmen to adopt this system, as the Corsair has carried it for several months.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12 25	51st St. and N. R.; barge Hustler	$200
1 00	279 E. 4th St.; Abra Friedman	Slight
2 15	591 10th Av.; M. J. Lawlor	$1,000
2 30	201 E. 10th St.; Tent Pino	$10
3 20	785 10th Av.; Met. St. Ry. Co.	Slight
5 30	1,681 Avenue A; H. Hepner	Slight
9 20	194 E. 31st St.; A. Greenfield	$10
9 10	451-455 Wendover Av.; Kate Albert	Trifling
9 30	405 E. 71st St.; E. Helman	$250
11 10	64 64½ Bowery; Abe Wolf	$300
11 55	322 E. 101st St.; P. Finster	Slight
2 15	54 E. 148th St.; Morris Sover	$50
3 20	1,501 Park Av.; Martin Reisler	Trifling
3 40	460 Cherry St.; Samuel Larigne	Trifling
4 25	2,215 1st Av.; Joseph Sasano	$50
5 15	245 E. 7th St.; S. Mandelbatt	$25
6 15	204 E. 99th St.; L. Zuckerman	Trifling
5 45	174 8th Av.; L. Gupiner	$20
5 45	405 West St.; Daniel Crotiel	$100
5 45	N. E. corner of 144th St. and Walton Av.; C. J. Breidenbach & Son	$60,000
7 50	1,289 2d Av.; A. Shierman	Slight
8 25	1,778 Lexington Av.; A. Adler	$50
9 05	175 W. 89th St.; N. Seamon & Co.	$500
9 20	289 E. 27th St.; T. Bunce	$1,000
10 10	765 8th Av.; T. Palm	Trifling

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SOCIETY TO DINE, THEN GO REFORMING

Led by F. Townsend Martin to the East Side to Tell About Tuberculosis Germs.

AND NORDICA WILL SING

It's a Great Undertaking, Though, and Mr. Martin Needs Help—Also an Orator—Anxious About Those Germs.

Frederick Townsend Martin announced last night that he would give a dinner at the Plaza on Wednesday, Feb. 17, to persons notable in society whom he will take afterward to the East Side, where a mass meeting will be held to arouse the poor people in that part of the city to an appreciation of the danger of the white plague. Also, said Mr. Martin, the trip will be taken to show them that society is taking an active interest in their condition. Mme. Nordica will sing, Mr. Martin said, and other prominent people had volunteered their services in the undertaking.

When Fifth Avenue awoke to a sense [illegible] the east side and went over there in automobiles some years ago, the east side turned out en masse, grinned, and seemed to appreciate the entertainment afforded.

About the same time an enterprising east side silversmith named Eberhardt thought that the "little brothers" ought to visit the precincts of the rich. He bought a "rubberneck" automobile second-hand, and for a week New York laughed at the return visits of the east side.

But Eberhardt's educational campaign failed. So did his "rubberneck" wagon business, and once more a great gulf of ignorance and apathy yawned between the "little brothers" and the rich. Now an effort is again to be made.

Mr. Martin was quite willing, even anxious, last night to talk of the plans he is making for this new crusade.

"Of course the plans are subject to change," he said. "And I must have help. I want you to make that clear in the newspapers. I am devoting all my time and energy to this great cause, but I must have help."

"What help have you received so far, Mr. Martin?" he was asked.

"Help? Why, Mr. Frank Munsey has given $1,000. He will be a guest at my dinner. So will Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mme. Nordica, Prof. Darlington, the Health Commissioner, and Arthur Brisbane."

"Will Mr. Brisbane join with the society folk in teaching the poor how to live and—"

"No. He has a pressing engagement for that night. But he will come to my dinner. Mme. Nordica will sing down on the east side and we will have a great orator. You see, after dinner we will hold a mass meeting."

"Have you got a hall?"

"Well, no. I shall see about that to-morrow. A great orator, I was saying. You have heard of him—Fieldman?"

"Feldman, the Socialist leader?"

"Well, he has Socialistic tendencies," said Mr. Martin, quickly, "but he has promised not to allude to them. He will speak only on tuberculosis."

Mr. Martin was asked if he also would confine his remarks to the subject of tuberculosis. He said that probably he personally would not speak at all, as he had so much else to manage in connection with the campaign.

"I have a great personal feeling about this matter," said Mr. Martin. "You see, so many die of tuberculosis I must have help. It is important that the public come to my aid in this great cause."

"And if the dinner and the trip to the east side are successful, will you continue the good work?"

"That I cannot say at this time," said Mr. Martin. "If the public assists me, I will devote my time to it, but, first, I must see how it goes."

One of the reporters irrelevantly asked at this juncture:

"Mr. Martin, have you ever been in business?"

"No," replied Mr. Martin, "I inherited all my wealth. Coming back to the subject of tuberculosis, you do not realize the dangers to which you are daily subjected. You cannot tell at what instant those germs will strike you. They are in the air—everywhere—fluttering about you."

Then, after a moment's pause, he added:

"I have no motives in the case whatsoever except those which come from my heart and are based upon my philanthropy and good will toward my fellowmen. I am not in business and would not be benefited personally."

ARCHBISHOP QUESTIONED.

Mgr. Farley Inundated with Queries as to His Attitude on the Drama.

Archbishop Farley and his secretary leave to-day for the Bahama Islands. He will be gone three or four weeks. This is the Archbishop's second visit to the islands, which originally belonged to the Diocese of Halifax, but were transferred by the Holy See fifteen years ago during Archbishop Corrigan's administration, to the New York Diocese.

"The Archbishop's shot hit harder than he intended," said an attaché of the episcopal residence yesterday in referring to Mgr. Farley's interview on the stage.

"The Archbishop," said Father Lavelle, "is in hearty sympathy with the purpose and the aim of the Daughters of the Faith, who are doing a great work, and will do more. There is no question but women can do much toward bringing about a cleaner, healthier drama. The practical work they are capable of doing is demonstrated in Montevideo, Uruguay, South America. In Montevideo, a town of 200,000 inhabitants, there is a private censorship of six women. They keep in touch with the theatres of Europe. When the theatres of Montevideo announce a play, each reads it, opinions of all are given, and if the majority pronounce the play unfit for presentation the managers are notified. If they refuse to withdraw it this notice is put in a Catholic paper: 'The Censorship Committee of the League of Catholic Women informs those interested that the performance announced for this evening is not what it should be.' The notice is worded so that no one may accuse the committee of wishing to compel persons not to attend those theatrical representations, but the result has been that unworthy performances have been banished from the boards of the theatres of Montevideo.

"When the impresario of the great Italian opera company of high-priced artists was warned that one of the operas was shameful, he dared not repeat it, although his action raised the indignation of the anti-clerical newspapers, who accused the women of being ignoramuses. But the Censorship Committee goes on with its work, with the result that when it denounced five of the six plays Duse offered, the latter, refusing to withdraw, played to empty benches."

SHERIFF'S JURY DINES.

Third Panel Gives a Dinner at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, presided over the annual dinner of the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury held last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker. [illegible]

TAFT'S SWIFT DASH UP TO NEW ORLEANS

Continued from Page 1.

edifice Mr. Taft made what he said was his summing up of his recent trip.

"I am here on my return from a great constructive work," he said, after paying his compliments to his audience, "the greatest entered upon by any nation during the past two centuries, and I am glad to say to you, who perhaps are more interested in that work than any other part of the people of the United States, that the work is going on as you would have it go on. That on the 1st of January, 1915, at least, if not before—and I am very much interested in having it within the next four years—that canal will be completed. And when that time comes you will see loading down this river your great commerce bound through those straits to the west coast of America, to the west coast of South America, to the Orient, and to Australia.

"The Board of Engineers which accompanied me have examined the whole work, and they say it is good, that it shall go on as it has gone on, that the organization on the Isthmus, the American push and the good feeling which is there, commends itself to them as men who understand great works of that class, and convinces them that the canal is now an immediate prospect."

After his speech to a gathering of thou- [illegible]

[illegible] the Queen and Mrs. Taft was the partner of the King in the same waltz.

Mr. Taft to-night attended one of the carnival season balls, that of the Elves of Oberon. He will to-morrow address the Negro Young Men's Christian Association, spend several hours automobiling, and at night be the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet, at which nearly 500 prominent citizens will pay $25 a plate to participate. Saturday morning the President elect will go to Cincinnati, from where, on Monday, he will leave for Washington, returning again to Cincinnati Wednesday.

On the trip from Panama Mr. Taft made the first draft of his inaugural address. This, he intends to submit to certain friends in Washington on his forthcoming visit there next week.

The inability of the Board of Civil Engineers to complete its report on the resolutions regarding which its advice has been asked regarding the Panama Canal made the Washington visit planned by Mr. Taft necessary. The engineers will go at once to Washington to complete their work. It may be stated that their report will be a complete approval of present plans and methods of the Isthmus. They will not only recommend the construction of the Gatun Dam, but give it as their judgment that the dam will be perfectly safe if built to a height of 115 instead of 135 feet, thus saving expense in construction. Other features of their report will deal with the thickness of cement required for the walls and floors of the locks, devices for handling ships in the locks, and the approval of the ten-million-dollar breakwaters at Colon, the construction of which will create a harbor out of the present open roadstead. The failure of the engineers to complete their report was said to be their desire for careful consideration regarding just the manner of stating their conclusions rather than any disagreement regarding what those conclusions are.

SAY MR. TAFT FAVORS BILL.

Stated That While He Will Not Talk He Hopes It Will Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Mr. Taft received the first news of the constitutional question which has been raised against the appointment of Mr. Knox to a Cabinet position by wireless yesterday, when he was apprised not only by press messages, but by a dispatch giving the views of Senator Knox.

That he was somewhat disturbed over the situation last night was admitted, but early to-day he received the news of the disposition of Congress to amend the Cabinet salary law by making the pay of the Secretary of State what it was before the recent increase, and he was inclined to take this as a happy solution of the difficulty.

Pending a conference on the matter, which will take place between Mr. Taft and Senator Knox in Washington next Wednesday, the President-elect regards it as impolitic to discuss the question for publication.

Mr. Taft has found cabinet building a difficult job. He had Mr. Root in mind as his Secretary of State and was worried when Mrs. Root vetoed the offer. Then he decided on Mr. Knox as the one other man for the place.

Mr. Taft, it can be said, has a great desire to keep Mr. Knox at the head of the Cabinet. It is his expressed idea that the Secretary of State as head of the Cabinet should have a voice in its choice. Mr. Knox and Mr. Taft have chosen the Cabinet so far as it has been chosen. Both have found the work of discrimination difficult.

How much more difficult the choice of another Cabinet head in whom he would have complete confidence is known only to Mr. Taft's intimates. It can be stated with certainty that the President-elect approves the bill introduced by Senator Hale and hopes and expects that it will be passed.

VACANT CABINET PLACES.

Taft Is Silent—Talk of J. M. Dickinson for War Portfolio.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—With the return of Mr. Taft to the United States, Cabinet speculation became at once active. Mr. Taft has said, however, that he will adhere to his previously announced plan of keeping silent, and also keeping Cabinet appointments open until the very last moment to provide against possible contingencies.

It is regarded, however, as highly probable that offers of Cabinet positions are to be made without great delay. Mr. Taft has said that he has been placed in possession of information he desired and had asked to have obtained for him during his absence. The arrival here of Frank H. Hitchcock, who will be granted an immediate conference, and the presence also of J. C. Shaffer, owner of The Chicago Evening Post, in whose judgment Mr. Taft said he should place weight in regarding Cabinet aspirants from the vicinity of Chicago, make it apparent that Cabinet activity has begun.

In this connection there was a rumor here to-day that J. M. Dickinson of Chicago, general counsel for the Illinois Central Railway, was being considered for the war portfolio, but no confirmation in the way of a positive statement could be obtained. From what Mr. Taft said to-day, it is a fair inference that he has as yet decided on no one for the Treasury portfolio, but that as to the other places his ideas are decidedly more definite.

LAFAYETTE ALUMNI DINE.

President Warfield Praises Lincoln at Waldorf Feast.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Lafayette College was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, the guests of honor being Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield, its President, and Dr. H. S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University. One hundred and fifty members of the organization and guests were present. W. E. Baker was toastmaster, and paid a tribute to the French patriot Lafayette, saying: "There will come a time when the name of Lafayette will be more highly reverenced than it is to-day, and that day is not far distant."

Dr. Warfield was the principal speaker, and during the course of his talk referred to President Lincoln, saying: "Of all the things that Lincoln stands for is education and self-education. As a man he was not merely self-educated, but he found out the factors of education."

Wants All Time Tables Published.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Every railroad company in the State will be required to publish in all newspapers of every city, town, and village within the State through which its lines operate a schedule of the movement of its passenger trains, if a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Cuvillier becomes a law.

HUGHES MODIFIES NOMINATIONS BILL

Reform Measure Now Ready for the Legislature Not So Sweeping as Expected.

OUTFLANKS PARTY BOSSES

By Making Concessions He Hopes to Kill Their Opposition in the Rural Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—As the time approaches for the introduction of the direct nominations bill, which now is in course of preparation and regarding which the Governor has been consulted from time to time, an impression is gaining ground at the Capitol that this will be a measure [illegible]

[illegible] ing any support which in the nature of things must be won by compromises. But on the other hand due consideration has been given by those preparing the bill to the desirability of cutting the ground from under the extreme opposition and depriving of their force the "appeals to the people" from the bosses' camp that are being made through the newspapers throughout the rural sections of the State in advance of the introduction of the bill.

The Governor has declined to discuss his direct nominations plan in interviews, preferring to make his views known in the public addresses he expects to deliver in different parts of the State during the next few weeks. His next public speech will be delivered at the Lincoln celebration in Rochester to-morrow.

The preparation of the bill has been in the hands of a committee representing the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn working in co-operation with a committee from the Kings County Republican Club. All the preliminary work has been done in Brooklyn. With this week the activity of those framing the measure has been shifted to the Capitol.

By this change it is sought to serve two essential purposes, the first to be in touch with Gov. Hughes whenever occasion shall arise to consult him, and the other to have the benefit of the advice of up-State legislators who are familiar with the primary system in rural sections of the State, which is entirely different from that in vogue in cities of the first and second class.

It was announced to-day that the bill probably would be introduced next Wednesday or Thursday by Senator Travis and Assemblyman Green of Brooklyn. Last night Darwin R. James, Jr., of Brooklyn, and ex-Judge William H. Wadhams of New York, who came to the Capitol at the head of a delegation that brought the first rough draft of the direct nominations bill for the Governor's perusal, had a conference with a number of up-State legislators.

"The conference was secret, and all who took part in it were pledged to secrecy," said Assemblyman Green to-day. "Several changes will be made in the bill as a result of last night's conference, but it should be ready for introduction next Wednesday."

"Are any of the changes made as a result of suggestions from the Governor?" Mr. Green was asked.

"I don't care to discuss that," was his reply. "I will say that the Governor has been fully advised and consulted regarding every essential feature of the bill."

Champion Hughes Direct Primary Plan

At the next meeting of the Republican Organization Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District ex-Congressman Douglas will offer a resolution indorsing the Governor's direct nominations measure, and at the meeting of the Conservative Republican Club, in the same district, on Feb. 23, Rudolph Conheld will present a similar resolution. Little opposition is expected in both clubs.

WOULD PROTECT STATE FUNDS

Treasurer Dunn Has a Bill to Make State a Preferred Bank Creditor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—State Treasurer Dunn has asked the Legislature to pass a bill making the State a preferred creditor where banks or trust companies, other than National, which have been used by the State as depositories for its funds, fail.

This arrangement holds good in the case of National banks which have deposited with them funds belonging to the Federal Government.

In a letter written to Jesse S. Phillips, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, Mr. Dunn points out that out of a total of something like $400,000,000 constituting the moneys on deposit with the State banks and trust companies, the State's own deposits never aggregate more than about $30,000,000, and that laws similar to that urged by him have been passed in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky.

PASTOR FOR TRINITY INQUIRY.

The Rev. J. P. Peters Admits Writing to Assemblyman About It.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Toombs of New York, who has announced his intention to introduce a bill providing for an investigation of the Trinity Church Corporation of New York, said to-day that he and others interested in Trinity legislation had received a letter from the Rev. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Episcopal Church of New York stating that there was great need for such an investigation and that he had information concerning Trinity which he would be glad to place before the Legislature or any member interested in the matter.

The Rev. Dr. Peters said last evening regarding the foregoing dispatch:

"As I recall my letter to Mr. Toombs, it was one of inquiry rather than suggestion. I asked him whether or not anything was being done in the matter and told him I thought it should be taken up by the Legislature. The only information I have regarding Trinity touches the history of its charter, which I have already detailed in published articles."

A Bill to Favor Divorce Defendants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Bohan of New York has introduced a bill which strikes from the civil code the provision which permits an order of a court directing service of a summons upon a defendant outside the State or by publication, in divorce cases.

STEEL CARS FOR ROCK ISLAND.

$1,000,000 Worth Ordered for Passenger Service by End of May.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—After an investigation into the efficiency of all steel cars, the Rock Island has decided to adopt this style for its passenger service. Contracts have been let for the immediate construction of sixty-nine all-steel cars for service on the through trains.

Delivery of these cars will begin early in May, and by the last of that month all of the order, which contemplates an expenditure of over $1,000,000 will be in service.

STEPHENSON SPENT $107,793.

Wisconsin Senator Accounts for Primary Expenses—Attacks La Follette.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11.—The official statement of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, with affidavit attached, shows that the expense of his candidacy for the nomination of United States Senator at the primary election on Sept. 1, 1908, amounted to $107,793. The sum total is made up from eleven different groups, which are set forth in the statement.

The largest single item is $53,720, which was paid to C. M. Hambright, John C. Miller, E. H. McMahon, E. J. Rogers, U. C. Keller, and others for services rendered in organizing outside of Milwaukee County. The next big amount is $16,485, paid to an advertising agency and others for newspaper advertising. For postage he spent $11,300. W. R. Knell received $8,417 for expenses incurred in organizing Milwaukee County, exclusive of items not otherwise accounted for, but including organization on primary day.

To-day's joint ballot for United States Senator, the tenth of the Wisconsin Legislature deadlock, resulted in no choice. Senator Stephenson received 58 out of 125 votes cast, lacking five of election.

[illegible]

other friends who had long and steadfastly worked with him in the same cause when differences of opinion arose, or perhaps because he thought new friends might be more useful to him than old friends."

Of the reform movement in Wisconsin it says:

"It was a people's movement, in the progress of which at every step Mr. La Follette sought his own personal advancement, three times Governor, then United States Senator, then a candidate for the Presidency, but still, as always, sending his agents to Mr. Stephenson for help, and always getting it, but sometimes, it is true, not in such large sums as these agents sent to Marinette demanded.

"Mr. Stephenson, although contributing to Mr. La Follette's Presidential campaign, declined the alluring suggestion that he might be the maker of Presidents as was Mark Hanna, if he would only send forth such streams of money as Mr. Hanna is generally believed to have provided."

NEW HAVEN'S INCOME HIGHER.

Increase of $265,991 for Last 1908 Quarter Over Similar 1907 Period.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—The result of the rigid economy introduced by President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad since the industrial depression began a year and a half ago is made evident in the quarterly report of the road ending Dec. 31, issued to-night.

It shows that while the gross earnings of the road were $4,214,760 less than the corresponding quarter of 1907, there has been a decrease in operating expenses of $4,531,827, showing in the earnings of the road a net increase of $317,017.

Gross earnings were $13,801,603 and operating expenses were $9,703,030. The net earnings from operation were $4,108,512. The income from other sources than operating increased $234,444. Interest, rentals and taxes increased $285,601. The surplus for the quarter this year was $916,214 against a surplus of $650,323 for the same quarter of 1907, an increase in net income of $265,891.

FRIENDS FEAR FOR HENEY.

Think Cold May Affect Old Wound—Calhoun Trial Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The trial of Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railways, accused of bribery, was postponed to-day until Monday on account of the illness of Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney, who is conducting the prosecution.

Mr. Heney, according to his physicians, is suffering from a severe cold, and it was deemed unwise to permit his departure from his home during the downpour of rain prevailing during the day.

It is officially stated that the prosecutor's condition is not in the least alarming, but some of his associates are inclined to believe that he may suffer some renewal of inflammation of the throat because of the wound inflicted last November when he was shot and seriously injured by an ex-convict in court during the Ruef trial.

NEW MOVE ON STANDARD OIL.

Ohio Attorney General Plans to Drive Company from the State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Attorney General's department announces that it has determined on a new course in its fight to drive the Standard Oil Company from the State, which it believes will be successful.

The Circuit Court of Allen County, having granted the department permission to amend its petition in the cases brought to enjoin the Standard from voting and controlling the stock of the Buckeye Refining Company, the Solar Refining Company, and the Ohio Oil Company, which the department has established are owned by the Standard Oil Company, will change the petition so as to ask that these constituent companies be dissolved and that trustees be appointed to wind up their business.

The Attorney General's department has been unable to get service on the Standard Company in this State, and will undertake to show to the court's satisfaction that it is without any legal representative in Ohio, and that hence no service can be got upon it for use in this case.

CORRIGAN ANSWERS BINGHAM.

If Magistrates Are Dishonest Have Them Punished, He Says.

Magistrate Corrigan, who sat in the Harlem Court yesterday, answered some references uncomplimentary to the City Magistrates contained in an interview given to an afternoon paper on Tuesday by Commissioner Bingham.

"With honest Magistrates," said Commissioner Bingham, in this interview, "with Magistrates that have the welfare of the city at heart, who are not under obligations to constituents of the ward heeler or any other type—given such Magistrates as these, the whole complexion of criminal affairs in this much-abused town would be changed quickly and permanently."

The Commissioner went on to say that a large amount of evidence was demanded by some Magistrates before convicting well-known criminals, and he attributed the recurrence of hoodlumism on celebration days to the lenience of the Magistrates to prisoners.

Magistrate Corrigan remarked that if Commissioner Bingham thought that the criminal law could not be enforced because of the dishonesty of the Magistrates, it was his duty to cause the punishment of the offenders.

"It has been shown," said Magistrate Corrigan, "that a Magistrate may be removed where specific dishonesty was not proved nor the strict letter of the law applied. It would seem to be Mr. Bingham's duty to call the attention of the District Attorney to cases wherein he believes the action of the Magistrate has been improper or erroneous, and to continue the prosecution.

"Finally," said the Magistrate, "in reply to the statement that some criminals cannot be punished on account of political influence, I consider it absolutely untrue."

Miss Ashwell in a New Play.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Miss Lena Ashwell produced at the Kingsway Theatre to-night a new play, "The Truants," by Wilfred T. Coleby, which, although the plot is improbable and overelaborated, has clever situations and dialogues.

PLAN TO ENUMERATE JAPANESE ADOPTED

California Assembly Votes an Appropriation for Taking a Census.

MODERATE SPIRIT PREVAILS

Washington Legislature Denies Intent to Require Japanese Exposition Visitors to Give Bond for Return.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—Moderation on the part of legislators and an evident disposition finally to dispose of all measures relating to Japanese and other aliens characterized to-day's session of the Legislature.

Adopting a suggestion by Gov. Gillett the Assembly voted to appropriate $10,000 to defray the expenses of a census which shall show the number of Japanese in California and the pursuits in which they are engaged. The statistics are to be used in consideration of future legislation, possibly involving a request by California for an Asiatic exclusion act.

In the Senate a resolution by Senator Marc Anthony providing for a special election wherein the voters of California might express themselves on the subject of Asiatic immigration was defeated by a vote of 22 to 12.

The report of the Committee on Executive Communications advising against any anti-alien legislation at this time had been made the special order for to-day in the Senate, but its consideration was shut off on a point of order, and the matter probably will not be revived.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 11.—Acting Gov. Hay received the following telegram yesterday from Secretary of State Bacon:

"It is reported from Tokio that a bill is to be introduced in the Washington Legislature requiring Japanese attending the Alaska-Yukon exposition to give bonds for their return. I should appreciate a statement from you regarding the truth of this report, and if unfounded it would have a very good effect if it could be broadly denied."

Gov. Hay sent the following reply to Secretary Bacon:

"Your message read in both Senate and House, and each body has assured me that no bill requiring Japanese attending [illegible]

EDWARD SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED

Able, However, to Carry Out Most of Programme Arranged.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.— [illegible]

[illegible] suffering to-day from a mild attack of bronchial catarrh, is so slight that he was able to carry out the greater part of the prearranged programme without inconvenience. Accompanied by the Queen and the Emperor and Empress, his Majesty paid a visit to the Emperor Frederick Museum.

The royal party afterward dined with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess at their palace, after which they attended a gala performance of "Sardanapalus" at the Opera.

It had been planned that the King should go in an automobile to Potsdam this morning to lay a wreath on the tomb of his sister, but this part of the programme was not carried out owing to the very cold weather and the high wind prevailing.

$5,000,000 COAL SUIT DECIDED

Dominion Iron and Steel Company Gets Verdict on Final Appeal.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—A judgment in favor of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in its suit against the Dominion Coal Company for breach of contract in the matter of delivery of coal has been rendered by the Privy Council of Great Britain on appeal, according to a cablegram received here to-day. About $5,000,000 is involved in the suit.

The Steel Company, owing to the alleged poor quality of the coal delivered, refused to accept a large quantity of this fuel, and the coal company thereupon declared the contract at an end. The contract, which was entered into when Henry M. Whitney of Boston was President of both concerns, provided that the Coal Company should supply the Steel Company with all its coal for ninety-nine years.

The Steel Company kept its furnace closed for a time, then renewed operations with coal from other Canadian sources and imported from the United States, for which it paid a considerably higher price than it had been paying the Dominion Coal Company.

The suit of the Steel Company demanded a refund of all excess over the contract price paid the coal company and damages for the time its furnaces were closed.

KING THANKS CAPT. HUSE.

Expresses Appreciation of Relief Distributed by the Celtic.

ROME, Feb. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in private audience Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, commander of the refrigerator ship Celtic, with whom he talked for over half an hour. His Majesty said he was glad to express to him personally his gratitude for the splendid work done by the Celtic in Sicily and Calabria in distributing relief.

Capt. Huse will leave on Friday for Naples, and on Saturday the Celtic will leave Naples for Gibraltar.

BOMB MEANT FOR MINTO?

Explosion at Railroad Station Which Viceroy Was to Pass.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.—A bomb was thrown at a railroad train near Barrackpur, fifteen miles north of here, yesterday evening, and to-day an investigation resulted in the suspicion that the act was an attempt upon the life of Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India.

The Viceroy was due to pass this spot on his way to Assam, but it so happened that he was on another train.

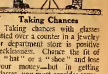
The explosion of the bomb did not result in injury to any one.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—A violent storm is raging along the eastern coast of Spain. In Valencia harbor several vessels came into collision and a fisherman was wrecked, three of the crew perishing.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The sale at Sotheby's of the unique collection of coins brought together by the late F. S. Benson of Brooklyn came to an end to-day. A grand total of $78,770 was realized, a figure that surpasses all previous records in coin sales.

YUZOVKA, Russia, Feb. 11.—The 125 miners who had been imprisoned in the Catherine mine for two days following an explosion and fire, and whose lives were despaired of, made their escape from the mine to-day through an abandoned gallery.



Taking Chances

Taking chances with glasses fitted over a counter in a jewelry or department store is positive recklessness. Chance the fit of a "hat" or a "shoe" and lose your money—but in getting glasses you must consider something far more important.

Our eye examinations are made by ***Physicians*** who are ***Oculists***. Our glasses are adjusted by skilled opticians. A perfect double service for the cost of glasses only. $1 and more.

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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.
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54 West 125th Street, Near Lenox Ave.
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76 Nassau Street, near John Street.
489 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.
Opposite Abraham & Straus.

18 TRAINS TO BUFFALO
"An Unanswerable Argument"
Phone 6310 Madison
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

CATCH SING SING CONVICTS.

Kelly and McCarthy Were Exhausted in West New York, N. J.

Paul Kelly and Charles G. McCarthy, the two convicts who escaped from Sing Sing last Tuesday, were caught yesterday afternoon in West New York, N. J., and were taken to Sing Sing later in the day. The men were found in an exhausted state near the tracks of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. Kelly, [illegible]

[illegible] east, Gleitsman left Roundsman Wallace in charge of McCarthy and went in search of Kelly. He found him where McCarthy had told him. Kelly made no resistance. He too was exhausted.

The clothing of both men had been soaked by the rain and had frozen. McCarthy was weak and emaciated.

Capt. Gleitsman notified Police Headquarters in this city and Detective Lennon hurried over to West New York and brought the men to Headquarters. There they told their story.

"The grub at the camp where they had us eating was not fit for dogs," said Kelly. "We decided on Tuesday to clear out if we saw a chance. We agreed that we would rather die than endure what we had to there in Sing Sing. Why, they gave us a bowl of soup on Tuesday morning that a dog wouldn't eat. It was sickening, and there wasn't enough of it either."

The two men, said Kelly, after their escape, kept to the hills and woods. They spent their first night by a fire, which they built out of what timber they could pick up. It rained hard all night and put out their fire. They were drenched in the morning when they started on their journey to New York. They followed the Erie tracks near the Hudson for several miles. They met one man, who gave them a crust of bread. This, said Kelly, was the only food they had had since their escape.

They managed to catch a freight train later and reached West New York. McCarthy became so ill from exposure that he could scarcely continue the journey. He wanted Kelly to leave him and take his chances alone, but the ex-motorman would not agree to this.

They made up their minds that sooner or later they would be captured. McCarthy wanted to come to New York and see his wife, who lives in Washington Avenue, the Bronx, and Kelly was going with him. There they would undoubtedly have been captured, since the house was being watched. The men realized this, but did not care.

"Sing Sing is a living hell," said Kelly. "Sometimes they put us in a small cell with three other men."

Lieut. Dunn sent out to a restaurant not far from Police Headquarters and had a big meal brought in for the prisoners. They ravenously attacked big portions of roast beef, potatoes, turnips, bread, and coffee spread out on Inspector McCafferty's table.

The authorities at Sing Sing were notified of the capture, and it was wired back that State Detective Jackson would call for the men at once. He came about 5 o'clock and took the men to the Grand Central Station.

McCarthy was heartbroken because he did not get to see his wife. He had asked the police to send word to her that he was at Police Headquarters. He expected to spend the night in New York before starting back for Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 11.—State Detective Jackson reached Sing Sing Prison to-night at 7 o'clock with Kelly and McCarthy. Both were in bad shape from exposure. They were put in the quarantine section. Their punishment will not be selected until Warden Frost returns. He is at Bear Mountain trying to find out why so many men get away from the convict camp there. He is accompanied by his secretary, so it is probable that testimony is being recorded.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Ivar Rellan, the butler, who twice set fire to the home of Gen. William C. Heppenheimer in Jersey City last year, was sentenced to ten years in State's Prison yesterday by County Judge Carey. He confessed at the time of his arrest. The house was fired after he had been discharged by Gen. Heppenheimer for drunkenness.

In Jersey City yesterday a severe sentence was imposed on Frank Mutz, guilty of five burglaries committed in Bayonne and Jersey City. Judge Carey gave him twenty-five years in State's Prison at hard labor, five years on each charge. John Keir, arrested with Mutz, was sentenced to ten years.

Passaic's Street Department has taken steps to eradicate the countless rats that have overrun the centre of the business section of Main Avenue. In the business quarter Main Avenue is very wide, with the Erie Railroad running through the centre. The tracks are inclosed with a private fence, and the rats play among the plants and in the gutters beside them. They show no fear, and frequently gather in clusters in the centres of the two roads.

The insane man picked up by the Passaic police more than a week ago while of the impression that he was Leonidas, King of the Spartans, now indicates that he has had a medical training. He goes among the patients of the public ward, accurately tells what each is suffering from, and prescribes medicines. He speaks of Rush's Medical College, and talks at random about football formations. He still maintains that he is Leonidas.

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FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

PASSENGER or FREIGHT **ELEVATORS**
Installed at Lowest Cost.
Call, write, or telephone for estimate.
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Thirty $1400
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LEFT OVER

In the seasonable selling of the popular lines lots become broken, and odd sizes are sometimes left to take care of themselves.

We've 200 Black, Blue and Fancy Sack Suits — at our Cooper Square store, only — from 34 to 50, but strongest in the larger sizes, that have been up to $20. To-day and to-morrow they are

$12.50

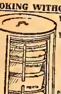
150 Overcoats that were formerly up to $25 are now

$12.50

At our Broadway store there are some especially attractive price reductions in the Boys' and Children's Department.

Browning, King & Company
Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
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COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.



YOU HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT YOU HAVE TALKED ABOUT IT BUT HAVE YOU SEEN A REAL, UP TO DATE SANITARY FIRELESS COOKER & BAKER? DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE "HYGIENIC"

NO FIRE! NO CHEMICALS! NO EXPLOSIONS! And yet it boils, steams, stews, and bakes, making all foods richer, sweeter, juicier, and consequently more palatable than when cooked in any other way. Not since the appearance of the sewing machine has any other article of household use so relieved the drudgery of woman's work as this most wonderful device. It pays for itself in saving fuel and gas bills. It is just as serviceable in Winter as during the Summer months. An every day, all the year round home comfort labor and money saving utensil. This Cooker does not use the unsanitary pads which must be placed in the sunlight and air to relieve them of the smell of cooking. The "HYGIENIC" is no "make-shift" but is found to be all its name implies, with a beautiful aluminum finished steel cylinder, combining all the latest improvements, chief among which is the "HYGIENIC AUXILIARY BAKER," enabling you to not only boil or stew but also to ROAST AND BAKE

PRICE { $10 CASH. $12 INSTALLMENTS.

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Uneeda Biscuit

CALLS TOMBS PLOT ONLY A 'FRAME-UP'

Shay Says Story of Plan to Release Prisoner Was Devised to Injure Him.

WARDEN ALSO SKEPTICAL

But Admits That Lawyers See Several Clients at the Same Time in the Counsel Room.

Wednesday night's attempt to release a prisoner from the Tombs became yesterday a controversy between Commissioner Barry and his subordinates of the Department of Correction on the one hand, and the District Attorney's office on the other as to whether there had been an attempted jail delivery at all. Commissioner Barry and Warden Flynn of the Tombs both declared that it was all a "frame-up" on the part of somebody, and that no escape was ever attempted. As to this, District Attorney Jerome declared late in the afternoon:

"Well, things speak for themselves. Here was a man who was not a lawyer allowed to see a prisoner twice on the same day in the counsel room and without registering his name in the lawyers' book. He took in an overcoat and glasses to the prisoner and an auto was waiting outside."

Meantime Henry Remington Mercer, the Tombs prisoner, on whose behalf the plot was supposed to have been concocted; Joseph T. Shay, the lawyer who was arrested as the chief instigator, and Walter F. Peck or "Williamson," a runner for Shay, who made a confession involving his chief, were under investigation. Mercer stayed in the Tombs, and Shay's case was adjourned over until next Monday. Sitting in the library of the Criminal Court Building yesterday afternoon, Magistrate O'Connor heard the testimony of Peck and Warden Flynn of the Tombs in the case against John F. Malloy and Patrick Howard, Tombs keepers who were in charge of the counsel room on Wednesday afternoon, and held them for trial.

The reports of the attempted jail delivery which the morning newspapers contained started Commissioner Barry of the Department of Correction out early yesterday morning. He reached the Tombs, and, after examining the Warden and various Tombs officials, declared that he did not think any attempt at a jail delivery had been made. Warden Flynn declared that the whole thing was a "frame-up." Subsequently Deputy Warden John J. Hanly explained some of the facts in connection with the Mercer case.

The alleged plot, according to the confessions of Mercer and Peck, or "Williamson," had been operated by having Shay come into the Tombs two or three times in the company of Peck to see Mercer. Then, yesterday morning, Peck came in alone, went to the counsel room, and wrote out a card asking that Mercer be sent down. At this time, it is alleged, Peck sent to Mercer a part of the disguise in which he was to escape. In the afternoon he came in with a fur overcoat over his own overcoat, had Mercer sent down again, and left the fur coat on a chair. It was on leaving the Tombs, immediately after this, that Peck was arrested, Mercer having been questioned by the District Attorney in the meantime.

Deputy Warden Hanly said yesterday that such an occurrence would not be impossible without the connivance of any of the guards. The counsel room of the Tombs, he explained, frequently had in it from fifteen to twenty lawyers consulting with clients. The practice has been, he said, for a lawyer to make out one of the cards to have a prisoner sent down and then to sign the lawyer's book afterward to save time. As Peck had been in the Tombs with Attorney Shay to see Mercer, Deputy Warden Hanly thought the guards, Malloy and Howard, supposed he also was an attorney and did not question his visits on Wednesday.

So far as the charge made by Mr. Jerome the night before that Carl Fischer-Hansen, the lawyer who is awaiting trial in the Tombs, was in his cell drunk, Deputy Warden Hanly declared that if Fischer-Hansen got any liquor it must have been passed to him in the counsel room by one of the lawyers who have been coming to see him, as no bottles had been found in his cell. One of the Tombs guards told Mr. Jerome that after the occasion in question several whisky bottles were found in the cell of Fischer-Hansen.

The Judges of General Sessions, it was learned last night, have taken steps to end the laxity that has been allowed in the matter of lawyers visiting prisoners in the Tombs. At a recent meeting a resolution was passed declaring that the clerk of General Sessions should keep an appearance book in which any lawyer appearing for a client in the Tombs must register. Copies of this registration, which goes into effect on April 9, will be furnished to the Commissioner of Correction with the suggestion that he allow lawyers to be admitted to the Tombs only on condition that their names appear in the registry lists. If the Commissioner of Correction should refuse, it was pointed out yesterday, there would be a way of bringing his refusal to the attention of the Grand Jury, to which the Commissioner is amenable on any charges of neglect of duty.

Yesterday afternoon before Magistrate O'Connor, two additional charges were made against Shay. The original charge is a felony charge of aiding and abetting the escape of a prisoner; the subordinate charges allege champerty under the Code of Civil Procedure. It appears that when Peck was arrested printed forms were found on him for injured persons to fill out, constituting Shay their attorney, and also a contract by which Shay paid Peck a salary, and a commission, in addition, based upon the cases which Peck brought in. The Code of Civil Procedure makes it a misdemeanor for an attorney to hire others to foment litigation, and District Attorney Jerome has paid much attention to these phases of the Shay case.

Shay is represented by John F. McIntyre, with whom he was associated in the Hains murder trial, and by Arthur C. Palmer, who was formerly an associate of Justice Gildersleeve. His original bond was surrendered yesterday and a new bond given by William Richmann, a Maiden Lane jeweler, who gave an apartment house at 328 and 330 West Forty-fourth Street as surety.

Shay made a long statement yesterday in which he charged that a plot had been hatched against him on account of his success in accident cases by Attorney James L. Quackenbush of the Metropolitan Street Railway, through Mercer as the principal tool, and Peck as Mercer's dupe. Mercer was employed in Shay's office six or eight months ago, and it was after this that he got into the trouble which landed him in the Tombs. Mercer, as an ambulance chaser, got a case against the Metropolitan, it is alleged, in which the daughter of William F. Helter, a Columbus Avenue shoemaker, had been run over by an Amsterdam Avenue car. This case was settled for $4,000, and Mercer was subsequently arrested in California on a charge of stealing the money.

Shay said in his statement yesterday that word had come to him in the course of the Hains trial of Mercer's arrest. He had visited him in jail out of friendship, he said. There was another visit after the conclusion of the Hains trial, in which Shay had with him his managing clerk, a man named Cohen, and Peck, who was then known as Williamson. At this interview, Shay said in his statement, Mercer told him that Mr. Quackenbush had been to see him, and had said that he was going to undertake to break up the practice of certain lawyers who made a specialty of accident cases. Quackenbush, according to Shay's version of the Mercer story, had asked the prisoner something about a case in which Shay had appeared.

The next thing that Shay heard about the case, according to his statement, was when a message came from the Tombs that Mercer wanted to see him. He sent Peck, or "Williamson." That was about a week ago. Next came the summons of Wednesday afternoon to visit the District Attorney's office, and the arrest. Shay declared in his statement that he believed Mercer had been induced to join in a plan to ruin him, and that Mercer misled Peck. He denied that he had ever given the latter any money to procure the disguise for Mercer, and said that he had offered to show his check books to Mr. Jerome to prove this.

There was a story around yesterday that the escape of Mercer from the Tombs was planned because he was about to give evidence against a number of lawyers who were concerned in a plot to defraud the traction companies of this and other cities in accident cases. This story was helped along by a dispatch from Philadelphia to the effect that a "cripple farm" was maintained in New York's east side, where cripples were procured to appear and give evidence in bogus accident cases.

When Malloy and Howard, the keepers from the Tombs, were before Magistrate O'Connor yesterday Warden Flynn was put on by the prosecution to testify to the book for the signatures of the lawyers visiting prisoners and the system under which prisoners were brought down to the counsel room. On cross-examination the Warden admitted that with an average of 600 prisoners in the Tombs, it frequently happened that both men were away from the counsel room getting prisoners from the various tiers of the prison and that attorneys, to save time, filled out the slips in advance and signed the book afterward. He said that there were no printed rules governing the admission of lawyers.

Peck was also called to the stand to testify that he had called out Mercer twice on Wednesday. He was not examined as to the details of his interviews.

WITNESS CHARGES PERJURY.

Sugar Trust Accuser Says Fellow-Agent Gave False Testimony.

It came out yesterday that Richard Parr, the Government's star witness in its suit to impose fines aggregating $1,250,000 on the American Sugar Refining Company, otherwise the Sugar Trust, had been a sheet writer in pool rooms before entering the employ of the Government as special Treasury agent. His pool room connection was ten years or so ago, however. When John B. Stanchfield of counsel for the Trust cross-examined Parr the latter admitted he had been a poolroom man both here and in Albany. He admitted owning race horses up to five years ago.

Parr was the Treasury agent who on Wednesday swore on the witness stand before Judge Holt in the United States District Court that he discovered devices on seventeen scales, used in weighing sugar, which had been put there for the purpose of fixing the machinery so that the scales would register light weight on import sugar. These scales, he said, were located on the Brooklyn pier of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery.

Mr. Stanchfield, after asking how much Parr received as a special Treasury agent, and being told $8 a day and expenses, inquired if he expected to receive extra compensation in the event of the Government winning its suit.

"I have no reason to expect anything," replied Parr. "I will have to ask advice of counsel as to that. As I understand the law, I would not be entitled to any."

Mr. Stanchfield called Parr's attention to his testimony about Supt. Spitzer of the sugar pier having tried to bribe him just after the discovery of the alleged fraudulent devices to fix the scales. He told the witness that Spitzer had been tried and acquitted on the charge of attempted bribery. Brozinsky, another Treasury agent, had testified in this suit against Spitzer. Parr caused a stir in court by saying that Brozinsky had perjured himself on the witness stand by swearing that no such conversation as had been described by Parr took place between himself and Spitzer.

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Stanchfield, "do you accuse your fellow-agent of perjury?"

"I certainly do in open court," replied Parr.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

LIABILITY OF EDITORS.

Newspaper Corporation May Be Held for Libel, the Court Holds.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard heard argument and reserved decision yesterday in the matter of the three writs of habeas corpus obtained by Solomon S. Carvalho, Bradford Merrill, and Edward H. Clark, President, Treasurer, and Secretary, respectively, of the Star Company, publishers of The New York American, in connection with the prosecution for criminal libel instituted against them by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Clarence G. Shearn argued for the defendants' discharge from custody. The contention of the complainant that, because under the law which required a newspaper to print in each issue the names of the officers in charge of the publication, these persons should be held accountable for every article published in it, said Mr. Shearn, was of the utmost importance to the defendants and officers of newspapers generally. The present action was taken in order that this question might be fully tested.

Assistant District Attorney Johnstone, in asking that the writs be dismissed, said that the law expressly provided that managers were liable, and he held that the defendants in this case came under that designation.

Justice Gerard said he could not see how the existing law fixed criminal liability upon any officers of a newspaper who were not actually responsible for the alleged libel. If the mere publication of a newspaper was criminal, he said, Mr. Johnstone's contention would hold good, but he hardly thought the latter would maintain that position.

The Court said he would take briefs.

Justice Dowling, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday refusing to dismiss the indictment against the Star Publishing Company, charged with having criminally libeled J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. The decision said:

> A careful examination of the authorities cited in the very able brief of the defendant's attorney herein does not disclose any ground for questioning the correctness of the propositions that under the statutes of this State a corporation can commit a felony, that it can be capable of having the intent, knowledge, or malice necessary to commit a crime, and that in particular it can commit the crime of publishing a libel. The Penal Code, Section 13, expressly provides for the punishment to be inflicted upon a corporation when it is convicted of an offense for the commission of which a natural person would be punishable with imprisonment as for a felony. Demurrer overruled.

The corporation will now be obliged to plead to the indictment within five days.

DOCTOR EXAMINES CAPT. HAINS

No Physical Ailment Found—His Mental Condition Questioned.

Reports that Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., was in failing health and in a serious condition led yesterday to a thorough physical examination of the prisoner by Dr. Clarence N. Platt, the Queens County Jail physician. No physical ailment was discovered, yet it is known that the Captain's mental condition has been such for the last few weeks as to alarm Sheriff Harvey and Warden Von Sise.

Ever since his arrest for the shooting of William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club on Aug. 15 last the Captain has been subject to fits of melancholy and depression. Since the acquittal of his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, the Captain has been left alone. Deprived of the stimulus of his brother's presence, it is said, his dejection has been steadily growing more and more pronounced. It is declared that he neglects to take his customary exercise and has grown unkempt in his personal appearance. From a pallor his complexion has taken on a sickly yellow hue, and his long hair and ragged beard add to his wretched appearance. It is said that he is simply wasting away and all attempts to arouse him from his lethargy have proved unsuccessful.

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Two sizes 4½ and 5½ inches, $1.00
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—Adv.

KNOX RELIEF BILL PASSES IN SENATE

No Debate on Measure Reducing Emoluments of Secretary of State to Old Figure.

TAFT OFFICIALLY SILENT

John Sharp Williams Declares Repeal of Salary Advance Does Not Remove Constitutional Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—With President-elect Taft rests the decision in the queer constitutional tangle that threatens to prevent the accession of Senator Knox to the Cabinet. The Senate to-day passed a bill designed to remove the legal barrier which prevents Mr. Knox from accepting the Portfolio of State. The House is expected to do the same, although not without opposition and question.

Senator Knox refrains from any action or expression of opinion in the controversy. He has declined to be known in the affair in any way, and has refused to attempt to influence or advise the Senate in its consideration of the problem. In keeping with this determination, Mr. Knox attended none of the sessions to-day, and was not present at the special meeting of the Committee on Judiciary, of which he is a member, which reported out a bill dealing with his case.

Senator Clark, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill early to-day in a form entirely different from the original, filed by Senator Hale. The measure provided:

> That Section 4 of the act entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908, and for Other Purposes," approved Feb. 26, 1907, fixing the annual compensation of heads of executive departments be, and the same is hereby, repealed in so far as the same relates to the annual compensation of the Secretary of State, and the annual compensation of the Secretary of State shall be at the rate of $8,000.
>
> Section 2. That on and after March 4, 1909, there shall be no emoluments attached to the office of Secretary of State other than those which by the law in force on the first day of May, 1904, belonged in and were attached to said office.
>
> Section 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after March 4, 1909.

The word "emoluments" is used instead of "salary" in order to be in harmony with the language of the Constitution. The committee was not unanimous in regard to the question of whether it would be possible to repeal the salary increase provision so as to make Senator Knox eligible for the office. Senators Kittredge and Overman seemed to be in some doubt as to the propriety of taking this action, but they made no minority report.

Bill Passes Without Debate.

The introduction of the bill caused no debate. On motion it went to the calendar. It was not until late in the afternoon that Senator Hale asked that the bill be taken from the table for consideration. There were only a few Senators in the Chamber when it was read and there was not a single question asked as to its import, its constitutionality, or its desirability. By a viva voce vote it went through unanimously.

Earlier in the day there were vague rumors that opposition was growing, and that certain Western Republicans and several Democratic Senators would raise objections that the measure sought to invalidate a clear provision of the Constitution. In all cases those who were reported to be inimical to the bill protested that they had no intention of raising objections.

Senator Bacon, one of the Constitutional authorities of Congress, to-day indorsed Senator Rayner's contention that the inhibition of the Constitutional clause could be invoked only at the time of Mr. Knox's appointment. When Mr. Knox is formally appointed to the Department of State, provided the bill goes through the House, his salary will be at the figure it was before he voted to increase it to $12,000. Therefore, these authorities declare, the Constitution cannot be invoked.

This desire to clear the way for Mr. Knox was as marked on the Democratic side of the Chamber as it was on the Republican side.

No Word from Mr. Taft.

Mr. Knox, according to his friends, is going to remain in the background until the return of Mr. Taft, when the whole matter will be put up to the President-elect, and his decision will determine the matter.

So far as can be learned, Mr. Taft has not communicated in any way with the Senator concerning the present tangle. Mr. Knox to-night declared he had not had word from Mr. Taft concerning it and scarcely expected any.

The Senate resolution reached the House just before adjournment late in the afternoon. From all present indications it will not have an easy road to travel through that body. The Republicans are split widely as to the constitutional aspects of the case, even with the increased salary repealed, while the Democrats almost to a man believe that the repeal of the increase in Mr. Knox's salary will be merely a circumvention of the Constitution.

In the Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution will probably be referred, doubt of the constitutionality of Mr. Knox's appointment is strongest, Chairman Jenkins himself being considered as opposed to anything that looks like dodging the plain constitutional provision.

Unconstitutional, Says Williams.

"There is a plain constitutional inhibition against this kind of thing," said John Sharp Williams to-day, "and the repeal of the offending paragraph now does not change the situation. The increase was voted during Mr. Knox's term, and nothing is said about its subsequent repeal in the Constitution.

"Besides, the provision in the first place was designed largely as a check to extravagance. The repeal, then, of Mr. Knox's personal gain from the act still leaves 90 per cent. of the work he voted for standing. The other salaries will remain high, and that is just what the Constitution intended to prevent. Of course, besides this there was the intention that a man should not vote himself particular benefits."

That is the position of Champ Clark and a number of other Democrats. A Pennsylvania Representative called on Mr. Williams to-day to ascertain the probable Democratic attitude. Mr. Williams gave him his opinion, but said that he did not intend to "make trouble" further than by voting against the resolution.

Samaritan Honorably Discharged.

Dr. James A. Stewart, the physician who was arrested Tuesday night while administering to Mrs. Ella Thornton, whom he met in Fourteenth Street, near the subway station, suffering from exposure, was discharged by Magistrate Herrman in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. E. S. Peels, the man who caused the physician's arrest, testified that he "thought" Dr. Stewart had taken a purse from the woman and was trying to put it in his (Peel's) pocket. Mrs. Thornton was in court, but said she could remember nothing of the episode. Magistrate Herrman said he thought a mistake had been made.

One of Brooklyn's Big Men Dies.

William H. Knight, who was one of the biggest men physically in Brooklyn, died at his home, 922 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night. He was 69 years old and a native of Orange County, where he had had a large farm, which was sold some years ago to E. H. Harriman. Mr. Harriman added the Knight farm to his country estate there. Mr. Knight was six feet seven inches in height and weighed nearly 300 pounds.

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HUNDREDS OF ODD PIECES AT REDUCED PRICES.
Unusual opportunity for professional men and small offices.
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LABOR MEN OBJECT TO FEDERAL BUREAU

Tell Secretary Straus It Is Aiding Foreigners to Get Jobs Needed by Americans.

GOMPERS THANKS STRAUS

Cabinet Officer Says He Will Continue the Work He Has Begun as a Private Citizen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, stirred up considerable feeling to-day at the conference of the labor leaders with Secretary Straus and officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Gompers criticised conditions at the present time, declaring that there were more unemployed than during the depression of 1893 or even the panic of 1873. He declared the apparent brightening of prospects during the campaign was a mere political subterfuge.

Secretary Straus, who called the conference in pursuance of a plan to bring employer and employe closer together, deplored the tone of Mr. Gomper's arguments. Most of the charges were drawn from Mr. Gompers, however, by categorical inquiries put to him by the Secretary. When the former later on began to inject labor unionism into the discussion, Mr. Straus intimated that that subject was one that belonged properly to the legislative field.

Criticism of present immigration laws was made by almost every speaker, including President Gompers, Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers, and President Valentine of the Molders' Union. Mr. Valentine declared that in Detroit 1,100 molders were walking the streets, while places were being furnished through the Federal Division of Information to molders who had just arrived in America. He urged restriction on immigration.

Commissioner of Labor Neill, who had been called to the conference by Mr. Straus, corroborated Mr. Valentine's statements. He criticised, by intimation, the direction of the work of the division of information.

While Secretary Straus had little to say regarding this development, he was evidently not pleased at the attitude of the Commissioner. He also pointed out that the United States had international obligations as old as the country itself which could not be abrogated, even when it might seem temporarily advantageous to do so.

"If we were to undertake that," said the Secretary, "from the standpoint of amity and international intercourse our action might be tantamount to a declaration of war with a foreign power."

Mr. Gompers finally expressed regret that Secretary Straus was not to continue at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor in the incoming Administration, and on behalf of organized labor extended thanks to the Secretary for his thoughtful consideration of laboring men and their interests.

Secretary Straus responded that, in some respects, he was sorry to relinquish the work in which he had found so much of interest and so great an opportunity to do good. He did not propose, however, to relinquish the work entirely, but expected to continue it as a private citizen. He said he hoped at no distant time to see the National Council of Commerce, which had been organized through his efforts, brought into intimate relations with a similar organization of the representatives of labor, so that the two might work for the betterment of all the people of America.

The conference was photographed this morning and wound up its two days' meeting with a banquet in the evening, when the department and labor representatives were the guests of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers.

LATEST CUSTOM RULINGS.

The Court Holds That Towels and Doilies Are Not "Embroideries."

Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court, disposed yesterday of a troublesome tariff case when it was decided that towels and doilies imported by Charles R. Waentig of this city are not dutiable under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "embroideries."

It was shown that the towels and embroideries are cut in scalloped shape around their entire edges and stitched in the same way. The duty imposed by the Government was 60 per cent. on the value of the goods. When the issue came before the Board of United States General Appraisers on review that tribunal reversed the customs authorities and held that the merchandise was not to be regarded as "embroideries," and hence not dutiable at the higher rate. Instead the articles were found to be dutiable at 45 per cent.

Judge Holt says that a great deal of testimony was taken with a view to determining whether doilies and towels of this kind are to be regarded as "embroideries." The Justice says in part:

"The evidence is very conflicting. Some witnesses say that such goods are known in the trade as embroidered scalloped work, and others say they are known simply as scalloped work and not as embroidered work. On the merits, I think, the test of whether an article is embroidered is whether the needlework upon it serves an ornamental purpose. My conclusion is that the work on the articles is not ornamental."

The result of the decision is to affirm the Board of Appraisers in granting the lower duty.

PLAN A NEW STEEL CITY.

United States Corporation to Build One Near Superior, Wis.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 11.—A new city like Gary, Ind., is to be built by the United States Steel Corporation around a $14,500,000 plant to be erected this Spring at a point on the St. Louis River within three miles of Superior. The blast furnaces are to be located on the Minnesota side of the river, but auxiliary plants are to be located on the Wisconsin side.

The steel corporation has purchased and cleared 1,600 acres of land on the Wisconsin side. The sum of $14,500,000 has been set aside, plans have been drawn and the same construction crew which put in the steel plant at Gary has been ordered to Superior to begin work when Spring opens.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING THIS MORNING,
An extraordinary Sale of
35c, 50c & 75c Half Hose for Men, at 25c
3600 Pairs in sizes 9½ to 11½ of lisle or silk lisle in black, colors or fancy designs

WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
The Annual Winter Clearance Sale of
$4, $5 & $6 Shoes for Men at $3.00
Button, Blucher or lace models, of patent calf, wax calf, vici kid or gun metal. Single or double soles.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—SPECIAL
Underwear for Men
Odd Garments (Shirts and Drawers)
Of balbriggan, lisle thread, mercerized cotton or wool. Values $1.00 to $2.00 } 45c
Of wool, silk-and-wool or silk-and-lisle. Values $2.00 to $5.00 } 95c



Mrs. B.: See, Helen. Here is a pretty pattern. (*To the Salesman*) But won't the colors fade when the goods are washed?

Salesman: Not if you use Ivory Soap and lukewarm water.

Mrs. B.: Why do you say "Ivory Soap?" Will nothing else do?

Salesman: Possibly—I am not sure. But I am sure of Ivory Soap. That is why I recommend it.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap . . . 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

Forsythe

An Extraordinary Sale:
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

House and Street Dresses — $14.00 / $18.00
Broadcloths, Messalines and Satin, ranging from $28.00 to $38.00, will be closed out at the two prices

Silk & Cravenette Raincoats — $14.00
Including all the new colors and color combinations, ranging from $22.50 to $38.00, will be closed at

Women's Winter Coats — $17.50
Stylish long models, former prices $35.00 to $58.00, at one clearance price

Caracul & Pony Fur Coats — $39.50
In various lengths, former prices $68.00 to $75.00

Broadway John Forsythe and 18th St.

Lindau Open To-day All Day
OFFERS FOR BALANCE OF WEEK
Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats
AT $19.50 None Worth Less Than $100.00
All sizes; of finest black English Broadcloth, with Persian and Otter Collars, Muskrat and Marmot linings, at $19.50. Only one to a customer.
18 West 23d St., near Fifth Ave.

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¶ The Little Things that do not seem to count are a great factor in our business.

¶ That is one reason why our factory is busy all the year round—*why* our expert workmen are sure of employment fifty-two weeks in the year.

Remodeling of Jewelry.

¶ Is a decided feature of our business because we pay so much attention to it—because our experts are so clever in their suggestions and in the execution of them.

¶ Mind you, our factory is on our premises.

¶ Plans talked over first hand immediately by a man *who knows how*—who designs on the spot.

¶ Always at your service.

You are Invited to Visit Our Factory—Over Our Store.

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They don't cost any more than the other kind.

Ask me to prove it.

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PRONOUNCED "SHERIS"
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Send 10c for a sample bottle and we will mail you the "Chiris Book of Salads." Free
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100,000 in use in European Hotels and families.
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Van Camp's Milk Is Germless
Everybody knows these days the danger that lurks in milkman's milk. You can't trust the milkman—you can trust Van Camp's Sterilized Evaporated Milk—made of pure milk. Nothing added, nothing subtracted but water. Purified by sterilization. At your grocer's.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
10c. CIGAR
Increase past year 2,150,815. Outselling all competitors. Factory, Manchester, N. H.

ADVERTISEMENT.
The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

LOWER TARIFF RATES BUT HIGHER DUTIES

Payne Bill May More Than Compensate Reductions by Changed Valuation Plan.

AMERICAN PRICE AS BASIS

Foreign Price Now Used—Business and Treasury Needs Relied on to Prevent Taft Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It was learned this afternoon that the Payne tariff bill had been practically completed and will undergo few if any changes before being reported to the House at the special session of Congress to be called by President Taft very soon after his inauguration. The different schedules have been printed separately, and while it is not believed that anybody outside of the Republican close corporation at the head of the committee has seen more than two or three of the schedules, it is known that the consultation of the Republican leaders with the leading men in the various lines of business affected by the bill has gone to the extent of submitting the printed copies of the schedules to them for consideration and possible suggestion.

Assurances continue to come steadily from the few sources in real touch with the Republican leaders of the House, to the effect that the Payne bill will provide for a general and sweeping revision downward in schedules. An indefinite but apparently authoritative hint of the restoration of some of the war taxes, and possibly of an income and inheritance tax suggests a method of negotiating a resulting deficit. There is excellent ground for believing, however, that the full effect of the new bill will be, while reducing the percentage rate, actually to increase the total amount of duty paid by a change in the system of valuation on which the rate of duty is assessed.

Under the present trade agreements with several European countries the appraisal of imported goods is made on the basis of the wholesale selling price in the country of their origin, as certified by the United States Consuls in that country. The scheme with the new bill is to do away entirely with these trade agreements and to make the basis of valuation for appraisal the wholesale selling price in this country.

A single illustration will show how that would work. The rate of duty under the Dingley law for pottery is 60 per cent. On the basis of the selling price abroad a set of imported table china, valued at $5, now pays $3 duty. Suppose the Payne bill cuts the rate of duty to 30 per cent., but set on appraisal at the wholesale selling price here is valued at $15. The new rate of duty will be only half the old rate, but the new duty will be $4.50, an actual increase of 50 per cent.

It is patent to every one, of course, that no matter what the House does with the bill, the real measure will be framed in the Senate. The scheme here outlined is the one that now has the favorable consideration of the Senate leaders. With the establishment of a minimum and maximum tariff the rates thus added to the home appraisal would be the minimum, the difference between that and the maximum to be added against any country that didn't give its best treatment to American goods.

Mr. Taft has given very clear evidence of an intention to veto any tariff bill which does not conform to his idea of the kind of revision promised in the Republican platform of last year. It was pointed out this evening, however, that Mr. Taft will be facing a serious dilemma when the time comes for him to pass upon the tariff bill. To veto that bill will be to continue the unsettled condition of business generally, which cannot be expected to readjust itself entirely from the effects of the panic until the tariff question is settled. And the continuance of the present business conditions means certainly the sale of some kind of securities by the Treasury, either Panama bonds or 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness in order to meet the running expenses of the Government. Under such circumstances Mr. Taft, it is argued, would be constrained to sign the bill, however much it failed to satisfy him, or at least permit it to become law as Cleveland did the Wilson bill.

Census Veto Goes Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—No attempt to override the President's veto on the Census bill will be made this session. That was decided to-day at a meeting of the Census Committee, and the whole matter will go over to the special session. The committee has the assurance of the Speaker that a Census Committee will be appointed immediately at the beginning of the extra session, and consideration of the Census bill will be resumed.

NEGLECT IN CHENEY CASE.

Not the War Department's, Says Secretary Wright in Letter to a Citizen.

This letter from Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War, in answer to criticism of the apparent lack of representation of the United States Government at the ceremonies attending the reception of the bodies of Consul Arthur S. Cheney and his wife, who were killed in the Messina earthquake, was sent yesterday to THE TIMES by John S. Kirby of 96 Front Street.

Mr. Kirby says he sent the article published in THE TIMES in regard to the matter to Secretary Wright. He received this reply:

War Department,
Washington, Feb. 5, 1909.

Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of the 30th ult. and its inclosure, a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of the same date, announcing the arrival in that city of the bodies of the United States Consul, Arthur S. Cheney and his wife, who met death in the recent earthquake that destroyed the City of Messina, and commenting unfavorably on the apparent lack of Government representation at the attending ceremonies, I beg to inform you that the Department of State reports unofficially concerning the criticism as follows:

Upon the arrival of the bodies of the late Consul and his wife in New York City, the Department of State was represented by the United States dispatch agent at that city, who is an officer of the department and who superintended the removal of the remains from the ship and the placing of them on the train to be conveyed to New Haven. In the meantime the Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department of State was ordered to proceed under orders of the Secretary of State to New Haven, Conn., and represent that department at the funeral and until the final interment of the remains.

It may be added that no request was made by the Department of State upon the War Department for a military escort to accompany the remains through New York City.
Very respectfully, LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Secretary of War.
Mr. John W. Kirby, 96 Front Street, New York.

BRIDGE OPENS IN DECEMBER.

Steel Trestle Work for Manhattan Structure Is Arriving Now.

Shipments of steel for the trestle work of the new Manhattan Bridge began yesterday, and the work of putting the steel in place will begin within two weeks. The steel has been lying at Bayonne, N. J., for some time, having been sent there from Phoenixville, Penn., where it was made.

The Bridge Commissioner expects that the steel will be in place by the Fall, and that the bridge will be ready for pedestrian and vehicular traffic in December. There are nineteen tons of the steel in one heap at Bayonne. The main span when this steel is in place, will weigh 9,000 tons, and the two end spans will contain 5,000 tons each.

RED OR BLACK STYLO-PENS.
Two sizes, 4½ and 6½ inches $1.00
J. ULLRICH & CO., 135 Greenwich St., N. Y.
—Adv.

FLAWS IN ELECTORAL VOTES.

Half the Certificates from the States Not in Due Form.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Half of the certified votes of the electoral college, canvassed by Congress yesterday were not in due form, according to one of the tellers. The certificate from Wisconsin cast the vote of that State for William H. Taft "of New York" instead of "of Ohio," and certificate after certificate showed the name of no State after the persons voted for. It was the failure of the officials preparing the certificates to add the States that induced some of the tellers to omit the statement to the two bodies that the certificate was in due form. Only once did Senator Bailey add these words and that was in the case of Mississippi, where the certificate was very short and easily examined.

In discussing the canvass Senator Bailey said:

"The addition of the State of the candidate for whom the electoral vote is cast is absolutely essential to a proper certificate. Under the Constitution the electors of a State cannot vote for candidates for President and Vice President, both of whom are inhabitants of the same State as the voting electors. For that reason the addition of the State as describing the candidate becomes important.

"An examination of those certificates would show quite a number of irregularities that would be sufficient to exclude them in a court room. I believe it plain that there ought to be some form prescribed so that the electors of every State could easily make it certain that their certificate was duly and properly made."

Senator Bailey will probably introduce this session a bill prescribing a suitable form.

It is argued that the passage of such a law might avoid the necessity of throwing out the vote of one or more States at some period when action of the kind might change the result.

COLUMBIA TO TEACH FORESTRY

New School Opens in the Fall—Will Use Palisades Park.

After John S. Whipple, State Forest Commissioner, had talked to an audience of Columbia students at the university yesterday and had advocated the establishing at Columbia of a school of forestry, Dean Goetze told a reporter that such a school would be opened at Columbia next September.

Dean Goetze said: "Mr. Whipple has offered Columbia all of the State facilities, and we have been promised the use of Palisades Park for our forestry students."

In the lecture on forest preservation which preceded this statement, Mr. Whipple had said that the commercial supremacy of New York State depended upon the preservation of natural resources.

"New York City," he said, "has appropriated $162,000,000 for a watershed in the Catskill Mountains. Among all our officials, among all the engineers in charge of the work, there is not a single man wise enough to know that this great watershed must have forest protection or it will lose more than half of its efficiency.

"What are we going to do to save the forests? We must in the first place acquire as State property at least a million more acres in the Adirondack region, so that no cutting can be done there. The Legislature here in New York has not supported my efforts in this direction, and I want to say right here that unless the public comes to the front quick and the Legislature backs the public, I'll condemn this land, take it over, and force the Legislature to approve it."

ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR LOOSE.

Baker Who Killed His Daughter Found Guilty of First-Degree Murder.

Carl Loose, the German baker, who had been on trial before Judge Foster and a jury in General Sessions, charged with the murder of his youngest daughter, Mata, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree. Sentence will be passed on Feb. 19.

Loose, whose conduct forced his family to order him out of the house, was compelled to leave his home, 1,710 Second Avenue, last November and shift for himself. On the morning of Nov. 24 he broke into the midst of his family and shot his daughter and son, the Rev. Frederick Loose, who is the pastor of a Lutheran Church in Yale, S. D. The son recovered and testified against the father at the trial.

The old man broke down completely when he heard the verdict.

$2,500 Damages for Accident Injuries.

Patrick Neylan, an engineer, recovered a $2,500 verdict yesterday from a jury before Supreme Court Justice Amend against James Reilly Sons' Company, electrical engineers, for injuries received by the bursting of an emery wheel while working on a dynamo in the cellar of the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, on Dec. 3, 1906. Through Louis Steckler, his counsel, Neylan told how, although employed by the hotel, he lent Reilly's men a helping hand in some electrical work they had been called in to do. Notwithstanding this, the Court held that Reilly was liable for the accident.

SECRET SERVICE MEN NOW MORE THAN 3,000

Inspectors in Various Departments Numbered Only 167 When McKinley Died.

ROOSEVELT CONTROVERTED

Senate Committee Declares Untrue the Statement That Detection of Crime Is Hampered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—As a development of the Senate inquiry into the Secret Service, a report on which was made to-day, it was found that the force of 167 operatives and inspectors, which was considered sufficient for all purposes at the close of the McKinley Administration, had grown to more than 3,000—how many more the investigators are unable yet to say—at the close of the Administration of President Roosevelt.

In addition, the President's charges that the Secret Service was being shorn of its efficiency by Congress were denied. The statement was characterized as "absolutely erroneous and wrong."

Senator Hemenway presented the report, which had been drawn by a special sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations. He began by denying the statements made in the President's recent message to Congress that sought to convey the impression that Congress was imposing a restriction on the Secret Service. He declared that the appropriations for secret service work were not only ample, but that they were more than enough, balances being turned back into the Treasury almost every year.

The Senator proceeded to trace the history of the Treasury Department Secret Service force, from its organization in 1857 down to the present time. When first formed it was for the detection and prevention of counterfeiting, its duties being increased in 1907 by allotting to it the protection of the person of the President of the United States.

"The country should know," said Mr. Hemenway, "that all this outcry as to restrictions deals only with the fifty-six men attached to the Treasury Department, whose duties are to detect counterfeiters and to protect the President. The 'restriction' does not restrict action in unearthing and prosecuting land frauds or in giving to other departments ample funds for similar purposes. The Department of Justice has always had ample funds for the collection of evidence and the prosecution of cases, and it has a large balance now. So has the Department of the Interior. And yet the country is led to believe that the restrictions imposed extend to all the branches of the Government!"

After declaring that Congress had never withheld a dollar asked by the different executive departments for the support of their inspection forces, Mr. Hemenway declared that if the present force of such agents were to march down Pennsylvania Avenue they would constitute an army. Senator Foraker asked for figures.

"The investigation of this matter has not gone far enough to give exact figures," said Mr. Hemenway. "We have gone far enough, however, to say with certainty that there are at least 3,000 such men, not including those who are employed to investigate conditions arising under the pure food laws."

The Senator cited figures to show that there had been a great increase in appropriations for the secret operatives of the different departments. In spite of the protests and complaints of the Secret Service, he pointed out, it was not hampered for lack of funds, for, according to Secretary Garfield, only one operative from the Treasury Department had been employed in the Interior Department during the last fiscal year and the first half of the present fiscal year.

"The statement that Congress in any way hampered the Government in its prosecution of land frauds," declared the Senator slowly and distinctly, referring to the President's charge, "is absolutely erroneous and wrong."

It developed that the Department of Justice has built up its own force of secret agents, which now numbers forty men. According to the report it has more funds than it can use and has authority to increase its force almost without limit. The Department of Agriculture also has its secret force, as have the Post Office Department, the Department of the Interior, the Forestry Service, and a number of other executive branches.

The debate on the report ended abruptly, giving way to other business. Senator Hemenway got permission to have 7,000 copies of the report printed, and in the meantime the investigation will be continued.

BLUE GRASS RYE
The Whiskey with a pedigree
The Whiskey for the Particular Man, who insists upon the purest, cleanest and best STRAIGHT RYE WHISKEY.
The FROEB CO. New York, Sole Controllers.

LINCOLN Exhibition
Portraits and Prints on view at the gallery of
W. K. O'BRIEN & CO.
Established eleven years before Lincoln's Inauguration.
458 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Library Bureau
Card and filing systems
316 Broadway

IF YOU HAPPEN
to miss your train, to be late, to forget something, you can always make a good recovery
BY TELEPHONE
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey Street.

Four 187-watt lamps of the new Westinghouse Nernst chandelier gives as much light as 28 16-c. p. carbon filament lamps. Every merchant should see these chandeliers. Demonstration room, 241 West 42d St. Open till 9.30 P. M. 'Phone 1200 Bryant

CANNED MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

Children Now Hear Caruso and Others on the Talking Machines.

Uptown school children are getting their first lessons in grand opera by means of a talking machine. Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson told the West End Woman's Republican Club about it yesterday afternoon in a talk about the Parents' Association of Public School 10, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, the first association of the kind to be started in this city. The association does many practical things for the children of the school, but the talking machine is a line of work which is considered one of the best.

One of the teachers conceived the idea, as many of the children of the school were particularly fond of music and never able to hear any of the best. So the talking machine was purchased, and now grand opera is administered to the children in five-minute doses at their morning gatherings in the big assembly hall, to their great delight. The machine will start up a melodious tenor solo to which the children will listen with close attention, and as the last note dies away the Principal will say:

"Children, that is the voice of Caruso, the greatest Italian tenor of his day. People will travel miles and pay large sums of money to hear him sing."

The Italian children are delighted at this, but no more so than are the little Polish children of the school, when the golden-voiced Sembrich's vocal jewels are cast before them and the Principal continues:

"And this is Mme. Sembrich, the wonderful Polish soprano, who in the heyday of her success, with a record of twenty-five years in grand opera, has left it, and the thousands of people who have listened to her are disconsolate."

Then the eyes of the little German children shine as a deep, rich voice sings a Wagnerian air and the Principal goes on:

"And this, children, is Mme. Schumann-Heinck, the famous German contralto, who with many little children like you has still given the world much beautiful music."

The result of the talking machine is said to be excellent, and the children of No. 10 are being weaned away from moving picture shows to all good music.

Court Rules Against R. F. Cutting.

The Appellate Division yesterday sustained the decision of the lower court denying R. Fulton Cutting's application for an order compelling John J. Delany, former Corporation Counsel, to reply to a new defense in his action against Mr. Cutting to recover $250,000 for libel. Mr. Delany alleged that he was libeled in a political interview given out when Mr. Cutting was President of the Citizens' Union.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

The Picture Section of The Sunday Times will contain reproductions of two paintings, "Forgive Us Our Trespasses," by Walther Firth, and "His First Friend," by Eugen Felix, canvases of widely differing themes, both splendidly done and perfectly reproduced. Two other pages of the Picture Section will present excellent examples of the annual exhibitions of the Architectural League and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The sopranos of New York's two opera houses occupy another page. Excellent photographs of the production of the opera "Elektra" will be included in the number. Adirondack Winter scenes, the results of an African hunting trip, the trial of the slayers of ex-Senator Carmack of Tennessee, and many other interesting subjects will go into the making of an unusually attractive number.

The Magazine Section of The Sunday Times will contain a timely article on the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, apropos of the anniversary of that event, by Commodore W. H. Beehler, U. S. N. The experiences of a man and a woman looking for work in New York City—unique experiences—will be another feature. A distinguished English writer, William Archer, will contribute the first of three articles on How the Race Problem in the United States Strikes an Englishman. John Bigelow, Smith Ely, General B. F. Tracy and other very well known old residents of New York City will tell, most interestingly, "How Far Back I Remember." There will be many more features, quite a noteworthy list.

Make sure of your Sunday Times by ordering from your Newsdealer to-day.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

New Lincoln Postage Stamps In a New Stamp Vending Machine.
TO-DAY IN WASHINGTON and here in the Loeser Store will be installed the first machines ever used in the United States for the automatic vending of postage stamps at the regular Government price.
They are remarkable pieces of mechanism. They are so great a convenience that the Government at Washington has purchased all the completed ones except those which have come to Loeser's.
The installation is especially interesting because in the Machines will be the first of the new Lincoln 2-cent Stamps to be sold in Brooklyn. We believe this is the only place in Brooklyn where these Stamps may be bought to-day. The Stamps were authorized and prepared by the Government in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.
Three of the machines will be here to-day, on main floor at Elm Place and the Optical Store; on the second floor near the front elevators.

We shall Celebrate the Holiday with Great Values and a Special Reception for Men, as Well as Women

A Notable Sale of French "Saruk" Rugs
Joined With the Rugs From William Berri's Sons.
FRENCHMEN HAVE DISCOVERED how to weave on a loom Rugs that most wonderfully reproduce the hand-woven Orientals—Afghans, Kazaks, Anatolians, etc. Their product has the lustre of silk. It is vegetable dyed and has all the soft coloring of a well aged Oriental. It is unequaled in its class.
These Rugs have been sold for very low prices—considering their quality, beauty and durability. In fact, the importer who has handled them says that prices have been too low for him to make any money.
So he has sold his whole stock to us, and they will make a great feature here to-day AT PRICES APPROACHING HALF THE USUAL. It is a great opportunity. It is probably the last opportunity to buy the Rugs at any price. Here are details:

Size 2.8x1.4 feet, regularly $1.60, at 95c	Size 4.6x2.04 feet, regularly $4.50, at $2.85
Size 3x2 feet, regularly $2.76, at $1.75	Size 5.3x3 feet, regularly $6.75, at $4.25
Size 2.4x2.4 feet, regularly $2.75, at $1.75	Size 6.7x4.7 feet, regularly $13.75, at $8.35
Size 4.3x2 feet, regularly $3.75, at $2.25	Size 8.3x5.9 feet, regularly $22.50, at $12.75
Size 4.8x2 feet, regularly $4.25, at $2.65	Size 9.10x6.7 feet, regularly $28.50, at $17.50
Size 3x3 feet, regularly $4.25, at $2.65	Size 11.6x8.3 feet, regularly $42, at $26.50

Third Floor.

$1.50 White Plaited Shirts at 79c.
A THOUSAND OF THEM made ready for this special DAY FOR MEN at the lowest price we have ever known on Shirts of equal grade.
They are "Wachusett" make—and thousands of men need no further recommendation than that fact.
Bodies of excellent muslin with plaited fronts of fine white cambric laid in narrow or wide plaits. Open front and back. Cuffs attached. Plenty of all sizes from 14½ to 17½.
They are all generously proportioned. They are all the sort of white plaited Shirts that are exceedingly popular now. And they are certainly a marvelous value at ......79c. each
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Sale of Water Color Paintings at Half
WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT a large collection of particularly fine Water Color Paintings—the work of Allen Fontaine, H. E. Reeves, G. E. Henri and other artists. We bought these Pictures under unusual circumstances and can sell them at half of the prices they would ordinarily cost here—less than half their value, in fact, if the prices which such Pictures bring in most Picture Stores are a fair standard of value. According to our usual pricing, however, they are:
$14 to $30 Water Colors, $4.50 to $15.
They are of various sizes—many of them of large size. There are landscapes and marines and all of them are admirably done—so that to look at them is like looking out of a window at a beautiful bit of natural scenery.
The prices are for the Pictures unframed; but we have prepared an appropriate stock of gold frames in which they can be placed for moderate prices.
Other Water Color Paintings, already framed, and excellent values, from......$10 to $40 each
Third Floor, Bond Street

$2 to $4 Guaranteed Fountain Pens, 65c.
EACH YEAR WE PLAN as good a Sale of Fountain Pens for Lincoln's Birthday as possible. This year we have fewer Pens than in some previous years—only 350 altogether—but we have a lower price than ever before on Pens of equal quality.
The Pens are 14k gold with the best points. The barrels are of hard rubber, handsomely chased. They are firm, strong and reliable—such Pens as business men will use with satisfaction. We guarantee every one of them for a year and will keep them filled or cleaned without charge.
Not more than one to a purchaser. None C. O. D.
Main Floor, Front

This Is the Most Radical Reduction on All Men's Fancy Suits and Winter Overcoats.
THERE IS NO BETTER WAY to mark the holiday than by buying a new Suit or Overcoat of this high Loeser standard, and at the same time keeping ten dollars or more of the usual price in your pocket.
The reductions on this Winter Clothing ought to clear our tables in the STORE FOR MEN; for there are enough men who know how much better than common are Loeser Clothes to take every Suit and Coat at these lowered prices.
We have gone over the stocks carefully, and at half past eight to-day there will be just this assortment:

$25 to $30 Suits at $16.50	35	36	37	38	40	42
Regular sizes,	2	3	2	2		2
Stout sizes,			7	5	6	1

$20 and $25 Suits at $12.50	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42
Regular sizes,	5	3	2	2			3	3
Stout sizes,					2	4	4	1

$20 Overcoats at $11.50	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	44
Regular sizes,	2	6	7	8	6	3	3	

$15 and $18 Overcoats at $8.50	35	36	37	38	40	41
Regular sizes,	3	4	18	5	6	2

For Young Men

Age,	15	16	17	18	19
	4	7	6	8	5

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

LINCOLN COMPARED WITH WASHINGTON

London Times Finds Them Alike in Faith, Rectitude, and Courage.

CELEBRATION AT ROCHDALE

American Consul at Liverpool and Others Speak in Native Town of John Bright in Lancashire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday will not be celebrated here officially. The American Embassy was informed by the bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Ambassador at Berlin had arranged for commemorative exercises under his own roof, and that the officials of the Rome Embassy were stirring with a similar purpose. But the reply was made that the matter had not occurred to the diplomatic representatives here.

Darwin's centenary occupies the morning papers, but The London Times and The News publish leaders on Lincoln. The former, all things considered, is a remarkable utterance. In the course of the article The Times compares Lincoln with Washington.

"Each then," it says, "piloted the Nation through a tremendous crisis, and both occupy thrones cemented with blood and tears, such as, we trust, will never again be wrung from the American people. Widely different as they were in character, training, and traditions, they were alike in possessing an unwavering faith in the future of their country, a strong grip of the essential rectitude upon which alone a State can be firmly based, the capacity to see right through the turmoil of the moment to the conclusion marked out by the eternal fitness of things, and an unflinching courage and tenacity in steering their way to that great end."

The Times then gives a sympathetic outline of Lincoln's life, dwelling on his early disadvantages.

"It may well be," it says, "that in those silent and repressed years he also acquired that moral stability so conspicuous in his later life, and so wanting in those whose intellectual flame has been overfed with more than they can convert to useful purposes. It is, at any rate, clear that when he did at length obtain access to the fullest springs of information, he showed immense assimilative powers. The categories of thought were fully prepared, and the filling in of the contents was an easy matter. Many educational systems reverse the operation, and the categories never get established at all."

The editorial concludes as follows:

"The maintenance of the Union was his governing passion, maintenance by peace, if that were in any way possible, but if not, then by war, which he abhorred and which wrung every fibre of his gentle and compassionate nature. In that terrible struggle, when all the passions of humanity were let loose and its affections were almost forgotten, Lincoln never swerved from his attitude of pitiful consideration, even for those he held hopelessly in the wrong. The immense magnanimity of the man under the most trying provocations from all sides at once is perhaps the most striking among the many striking proofs of the essential and massive greatness of his nature.

"His tragic end added a deep thrill of human sympathy to the appreciation of his greatness by the American people, a greatness which, however, was in any event secure of recognition for all time."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Lincoln celebrations in England began at Rochdale, Lancashire, to-night. A big meeting was held in the town hall, and was presided over by the Mayor. John L. Griffiths, the American Consul at Liverpool, delivered an eloquent centenary address. Other speeches were made recalling Lincoln's imperishable services to humanity, and the fact that Rochdale's great townsman, John Bright, had loyally supported the cause of Lincoln and the Union.

Lincoln's Gettysburg oration was read, and a resolution was adopted by acclamation recording Great Britain's reverence for his noble character.

LINCOLN TABLET IN A SCHOOL.

Memorial Presented by Alumni of Old School 41 Unveiled To-day.

In old School No. 41, at 36 Greenwich Avenue, will be unveiled this morning a Lincoln memorial tablet inscribed "Lincoln the Good." It has been secured by subscription from alumni who graduated under the tuition of Miss Cavanagh, a former principal, and through a committee directed by the present principal, Miss Bevier.

The tablet, which was designed and executed in Lamb's Studios, is of black walnut and colonial in design. On the base is a bronze plate with the inscription:

Presented to Public School 41,
on the Hundredth Anniversary of the
Birthday of Abraham Lincoln, in
Affectionate Recognition of the Services of
Elizabeth Cavannah, 1867-1902.

When the tablet is in place over the principal's desk it will be flanked by two National flags, inscribed "Presented by the Class of 1908," whose members donated the colors.

LINCOLN'S RELIGIOUS NATURE.

Inaugural Address Sublime as a Mystic Hymn, Says Dr. Schlechter.

Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, at 531 West 123d Street, addressed about 300 Jews in the auditorium of the seminary last night, on the occasion of the unveiling of a bronze tablet engraved with a likeness of Abraham Lincoln and his famous "Gettysburg Address." The tablet was the gift of Jacob H. Schiff, who, six years ago, gave the seminary its building.

Dr. Schechter said in part:

"The youth of Lincoln offered little or no opportunity for the display of religious mysticism. Lincoln is not a type. He stands alone—no ancestors, no followers, no associations.

"'I leave,' he said in his farewell to his fellow-citizens at Springfield, Ill., 'not knowing when or whether I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail.'

"This sounds like a prayer, but the concluding lines of his first Inaugural address rise to the sublimity of a mystical hymn:

"'The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union, when again touched as surely they will be the better angels of our nature.'

"The half century that has well-nigh elapsed since his transition to eternity has dispelled the mists that encompassed him while on this earth. Men now not only recognize the right which he championed, but behold in him the standard of righteousness, of liberty, of conciliation, and truth."

The tablet was unveiled by Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seminary.

BORAH TALKS TO MEN'S LEAGUE.

Lincoln's Principles Would Settle the Race Problem, He Says.

United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho spoke to the Men's League of the Broadway Tabernacle, last night, at the league's celebration of the Lincoln Centennial. The Senator declared that this country must go back to Lincoln's principles to settle the race question.

"In these times of great material prosperity," said Senator Borah, "it would be well for America to keep as its patron saint the man (Lincoln) who said that the principles of the Declaration of Independence, against which the forces of hell could not prevail, were his also."

Pliny Williamson, President of the league, a former citizen of Idaho, presided at the dinner.

At the guests' table, besides Senator Borah, were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Dr. George T. Stevens, a retired army surgeon, who read a paper on his experiences in the civil war, while on Lincoln's staff.

CROKER'S LONG DASH TO FIRE.

Makes a Seven-Mile Auto Run to Harlem—Breidbach Color Factory Burned.

C. J. Breidbach & Sons' color manufactory, at Walton Avenue and 144th Street, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire was discovered at about 5:30 o'clock by Mr. Breidbach himself, who was at work in the laboratory on the third floor of one of the two factory buildings. He got all his employes out safely, but before the flames could be extinguished three alarms had to be sent in, causing Chief Croker to make a spectacular seven-mile dash in his automobile all the way from Great Jones Street.

The buildings stand on an elevation, and several thousand people collected to watch the blaze. A big crowd also collected on Concord Avenue. At one time Public School 31, as well as Mr. Breidbach's own residence, on Mott Avenue, in the rear of the factory, and a five-story tenement were threatened. The older part of the destroyed buildings is said to be 105 years old. The damage is estimated at $60,000.

TWO FIRES IN HIS HOME

After Dr. Cohen Returns from the Opera—Wife Carries Out Sick Son.

While Dr. Michael A. Cohen of 1,153 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and his wife and daughter were having supper early yesterday morning after their return from the opera, fire started in the rear of the house on the first floor. Mrs. Cohen carried out her eleven-year-old son Alfred, who lay ill in bed on the second floor, while Dr. Cohen put out the blaze with a few pails of water.

He found two fires burning, one in the kitchen, the other in the pantry. He reported to the Fire Marshal that he thought the fire of incendiary origin. He said he found a window open, and that the two fires had been started in paper and excelsior soaked in benzine.

Died Decorating for Lincoln.

From injuries received in a fall from a scaffold while he was putting up decorations for Lincoln's Birthday on The Herald Building yesterday W. I. Alf, 35 years old, died yesterday afternoon in the New York Hospital. With half a dozen other men Alf was placing flags and bunting when he lost his balance and fell to the pavement. His skull had been fractured.

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald received last night through the Italian Ambassador in Washington a message from Queen Helena of Italy, expressing her thanks for the aid rendered to the women and children in the earthquake stricken regions in Sicily and Calabria, by that newspaper's contribution for such sufferers.

Col. William D. Mann's application for a further bill of particulars from Peter F. and Robert J. Collier, whom he is suing for $100,000 alleged damages because of articles in Collier's Weekly criticising him while publisher of Town Topics, was denied by the Appellate Division yesterday.

James J. Walsh will lecture on "John Milton: His Poetry and Beliefs," next Thursday night in St. Francis Xavier's College Theatre in West Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, in commemoration of the tercentenary of John Milton's death. The lecture is under the auspices of the Catholic Oratorio Society.

Liberty Hall, the Houston Street restaurant famous as the scene of an east side dinner to President Roosevelt, celebrated its twentieth anniversary last night, some 2,000 persons helping in the celebration.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Lieut. Col. H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, relieved from duty in Cuba and repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

Col. J. W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, New York City, and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

First Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, Fifteenth Cavalry, relieved from further duty with the Signal Corps and proceed to join his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of Chief of Engineers, and proceed to Portland, Me., for temporary duty, thence to New York City and take station, relieving Col. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, of river and harbor duty.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York.

The Navy.

Commander A. C. Almy, retired, and Lieut. E. J. Marquart, to home and await orders.

Lieut. D. C. Bingham, to duty in command Second Submarine Flotilla and the Octopus.

C. [illegible] Courtney to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Scorpion at Naples.

Sailed—Idaho, from Philadelphia to meet Atlantic Fleet; Maine, New Hampshire, and Mississippi, from Guantanamo to meet Atlantic Fleet; Glacier, Yorktown, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, California, South Dakota, and Washington, from Callao for Panama; Helena, from Amoy for Hongkong; Hist, from Guantanamo for Haiti; Abarenda, from Gibraltar for Hampton Roads.

ROOSEVELT RUSHES TO LINCOLN FARM

Will Lay Cornerstone of Memorial Building and Hurry Back to Washington.

SPEAKS OF HIS RETIREMENT

Tells Pittsburg Crowd He Has Done His Best—Too Much Enthusiasm at Altoona.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—On his way to the Lincoln Centenary celebration in Hodgenville, Ky., President Roosevelt arrived here at 9:15 Eastern time, to-night, and departed at 8:30 Central time. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Secretary of War Wright, Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey, and others.

The party traveled on a special train of three cars on the Pennsylvania Road. Leaving Washington at 11:55 A. M., the run was made on exact time. The President and his immediate friends occupied the rear car, and the President gave most of his time to reading and conversation. There were only three stops between Washington and this city, one at Baltimore, one at Harrisburg, and one at Altoona.

At Harrisburg 500 persons congregated and received the Chief Executive with vociferous cheering. He contrived to shake hands with a number of them during the five minutes the train was held there. At Altoona the number was much larger, and despairing of greeting all individually he undertook to speak to them collectively. Bareheaded and in the face of a stiff, cold wind he mounted a baggage truck, but so loud and so numerous were the calls for a speech that he was unable to give the crowd the very thing it was demanding. He could find opportunity only to express his gratification over the fact that the people of Pennsylvania were greeting him with their old-time cordiality, to say he was very glad to see them, and to wish them "all possible good luck."

At Tyrone, by special request, the President stood on the rear platform as the train whizzed by, and in response to a wave of his hand the crowd cheered lustily.

During his fifteen-minute stop in this city, the President gave a brief talk to several hundred persons gathered about the rear of his car. Three or four hundred others were prevented by the police from entering the train shed. The President thanked his audience for the enthusiastic reception accorded him and congratulated several of the men upon bringing their "better halves." He said the average American citizen was a good fellow, but his wife was a better fellow. He declared that when he left the White House he wanted the people to feel that he had always done the best he could for them. He appeared extremely pleased when the crowd yelled "You bet."

The President is due at Louisville to-morrow at 9:29 A. M., and at Hodgenville about noon. After the exercises his party will return to Washington, arriving Saturday afternoon.

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—The centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth will be observed generally throughout the United States, but nowhere will the commemoration exercises command more interest than those to be held in this little town on Feb. 12. Two miles from here on the Lincoln Farm, which has been purchased by a National association, formed by Robert J. Collier of New York, President Roosevelt will lay the cornerstone of a memorial building now being erected by popular subscription to mark Lincoln's birthplace, and to protect for all times the little log cabin in which he was born.

The centenary address on this occasion will be delivered by President Roosevelt. Gen. Luke E. Wright, the Secretary of War, will speak on behalf of the Confederate soldiers; Gen. Grant Wilson will represent the veterans of the Union Army, and Lincoln's native State will be represented by Gov. Augustus E. Willson. Other addresses will be made by Bishop Galloway of Mississippi and ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri.

Hodgenville is near the geographical centre of the State of Kentucky. It was in 1806 that Thomas Lincoln brought his bride, Nancy Hanks, and established the rude little home. There was a rough life, and in 1814 the Lincolns sold the little farm and moved to Indiana. Subsequently Abraham Lincoln moved into Illinois. Thomas Lincoln sold the place to a family named Creal, and it remained in their hands for many years. A few years ago it was given into the management of the Rev. J. W. Bingham, who removed the log cabin to the exhibition at Nashville, and later sold it to some exhibitors, who took it about the country as a traveling show. The logs were finally found in a cellar at College Point, L. I., and with ceremony the house was restored.

The property was purchased by Mr. Collier in August, 1905, for $3,600, and he founded the National association to care for the grounds.

TARDY ACTION BY CONGRESS.

Deadlock Broken on Lincoln Day After Departure of President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the last minute to-day the Senate receded from its amendment to the House resolution authorizing the President to proclaim to-morrow a legal holiday in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and passed the original House measure. In anticipation of such action, President Roosevelt had prepared a proclamation and left it signed with Secretary Loeb. The action of the Senate was wired at once to the President on his westbound train, and he wired a release of the proclamation to his private secretary. It was a purely formal document.

The tangle that arose between the Senate and the House over the resolution seemed for a time likely to prevent any concerted action on Lincoln's anniversary. The House passed, in the first place, a resolution simply authorizing the President to proclaim the day an official holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories, recommending, at the same time, that the Governors proclaim the same in their States.

To this resolution the Senate added the amendment appropriating $50,000 for surveying the proposed route of Lincoln way from Washington to Gettysburg. The House demurred to this, and the whole matter hung fire until yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Hughes, through the Adjutant General's office, to-day directed that the National flag be displayed at full mast on all armories and military posts from sunrise to sunset to-morrow on Lincoln Day.

The Governor, accompanied by Col. George C. Treadwell, his military secretary, will leave at noon to-morrow for Rochester, where he will deliver the Lincoln Day address to-morrow evening.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—Senators and Representatives joined to-day in a Lincoln memorial meeting in the Hall of Representatives. The enthusiasm of the assemblage was aroused by the strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," Senators and Representatives rising in a body at the first strains of the National anthem. Gov. Deneen spoke.

Another celebration and a banquet is to be held in Springfield to-morrow night at the State Arsenal, but admission is by ticket, sold at $25 for seats at the banquet board and $2 for chairs in the galleries.

$1,000 IN WIFE'S LETTER.

Came to "Dear Madam" from Her Banker Husband as a Gift to Her Club.

The Irene Club, an organization of working girls, its President, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and its Treasurer, Mrs. James Speyer, were equally surprised last night when celebrating the club's twenty-fifth anniversary to receive a $1,000 check from James Speyer.

The anniversary celebration was held at the clubrooms, 344 East Twenty-third Street. The officers had prepared a special programme beginning with letters from former officers and members, especially the older ones, addresses by Mrs. Irvin and Mrs. Speyer, followed by a sleight-of-hand and vaudeville performance and music. Many letters were read. The club President, Mrs. Richard Irvin, made her little speech, and Mrs. Speyer delivered a little address in amusing rhyme. Then some one came forward and gave Mrs. Speyer another letter, with a request that she read it. It was to this effect:

24 Pine Street, New York,
Feb. 11, 1909.

To Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer Irene Club:

Dear Madam: Please accept my congratulations on the success of your club, and good wishes for its future. I beg to inclose for your acceptance, to be used for the club work, the inclosed check, as an anniversary gift. Very truly yours,

JAMES SPEYER.

And inclosed in the letter was the $1,000 check. Mrs. Speyer, who was quite as astonished as any of the members, almost dropped the note and check in her surprise when she read the note. As for the 300 club members, well, they gave Mr. Speyer three rousing cheers, followed by three more for Mrs. Speyer, another three for Mrs. Irvin, and finally three more for Miss Grace Dodge, who for twenty-three years was the Club's President. Mrs. Irvin and Mrs. Speyer have been officers since the club's inception in 1884.

CARNEGIE OPTIMIST LEADER.

Elected President of Prosperity Club—Roosevelt and Taft Members.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Optimistic Club of America, held at 111 West Thirty-third Street last evening, Andrew Carnegie was elected President. The other officers chosen were I. M. Nash of this city, Secretary and Treasurer, and William J. Robinson, Optimist at Large.

The Executive Committee for 1909 is composed of Gov. John C. Cutler of Utah, Chairman; President Roosevelt, President-elect William H. Taft, Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts; Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff of Hartford, Conn.; Gen. J. T. McCleary, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Joseph Graham, Resident Optimist at Large. In addition to the above the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Saints' Church; Dr. Josiah Strong, and Controller Herman A. Metz were elected last night.

During the year over 1,500,000 pieces of optimistic literature have been sent out, and clubs are now located in England, Sweden, Portugal, Italy, and in the American colony of Paris.

EAST SIDE CHILDREN TO EMULATE LINCOLN

Take Him as Their Exemplar at Educational Alliance Exercises.

GREENBAUM ON LAWYERS

He Says That Those Who Are Lowering Their Profession May Well Regard Lincoln.

Five hundred boys and girls of the Educational Alliance last night assisted at the centenary exercises of the Lincoln Club. Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Acting President of the Alliance, and Leo Kohns were among those on the platform. The great middle section of the hall from the stage to the street door had been reserved for the children, and every seat was occupied. If a seat did not contain a pupil it held a parent.

Raphael Davis, speaking for the Boys' and Lincoln Clubs, introduced Mr. Kohns, who presided.

"What great lesson does the life of Lincoln teach?" asked he. "What inspiration is it in particular to us of the east side? What do his birth, life, and death mean to us boys and girls, to our parents, whether adopted or native citizens of this country?

"We have determined to take Lincoln's life as an example whereon to model our own. For we appreciate the honest simplicity and worthy nobility of our great exemplar, and while we may never attain what it was given him to accomplish, yet is Abraham Lincoln our model of true American citizenship."

One of the features of the exercise was the "salute to the flag."

Waving the Stars and Stripes above their heads the children repeated these words slowly and with great distinctness:

"Flag of our great Republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union, we salute thee!

"We, the children of distant lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people—forever!"

A moment of silence followed the pledge, which was followed by a spontaneous burst of applause.

David Rosenmiller localized Lincoln.

"The immigrant, shivering, book in hand, over the gas stove in his little six by eight bedroom," said he, "can fully appreciate and sympathize with Lincoln's hardships and difficulties as he lay prone on the bare ground of his father's wretched log cabin trying to keep warm and read at the same time beside smoldering logs on a draughty hearth.

"This uphill struggle of Lincoln, this fight against odds—physical, financial, and intellectual—appeals to the immigrant's head, heart, and soul. For he realizes that though native born and speaking English, Abraham Lincoln nevertheless had to undergo hardships similar to, if not the same as, those which here and now confront the immigrant."

Other children read essays or read parts of Lincoln's utterances. While "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were reached on the programme, the children sang with vigor and vim.

Justice Greenbaum in his speech said:

"Lincoln's conception of the duties of a lawyer might profitably be studied by the many who to-day are crowding the honorable profession of the law, not because they are inspired by the sentiment to follow the law for love of it or to procure justice, but because it is a 'business' that is calculated to give them standing among their fellows and enable them to make money easily.

"In these days, when lawyers are legion and cases not numerous enough to go around, the temptations to depart from the right path which only too frequently confront the lawyer are, unfortunately, increased, with the result that trickery, chicanery, dishonesty, and unscrupulousness are often associated with the calling of the law.

"The Lincoln centenary may be well utilized to read a homily to those who are commercializing their profession and degrading it to an occupation in which success is to be achieved through cunning and deceit."

Changes in Lincoln Day Programme.

Changes made yesterday in the programme for Lincoln celebrations in the public school buildings this evening include the substitution of Dr. St. Clair McKelway for Edward Lauterbach as the speaker in District 4, School 19, in East Fourth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, Manhattan. Mr. Lauterbach will speak in School 5, in Tillary Street, between Bridge and Lawrence Streets, Brooklyn. Frederick Treror Hill will speak in place of John F. McIntyre at the Bryant High School, Long Island City.

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Unprecedented Values

Related lines: China, Glass, House-furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Upholsteries, Linens, Blankets, and other domestic needs are in sympathy with the Furniture movement.

Women's Coats and Wraps

The Final Clearance Sale — 3d Floor

Imported and Domestic Coats and Wraps made of broadcloths, velours and satins—styles appropriate for carriage, evening, street and travelling.

Garments that were $34.74; reduced to $16.74
Garments that were $58.75; reduced to $24.74
Garments that were $79.75; reduced to $34.74
Garments that were $84.00; reduced to $39.74
Garments that were $164.00; reduced to $74.75

Many others—for example: Coats designed for ocean travel and motoring, made to sell at $20.00; now $8.74.

Children's and Misses' Coats — Second Floor.

Marked For Quick Going.

Made of choice imported and domestic tweeds, mixtures, Scotch homespuns, cheviots, serges and caracul cloth—sizes 6 to 18 years.

Coats that ranged up to $9.00 are now $3.96
Coats that ranged up to $12.50 are now $4.96
Coats that ranged up to $14.50 are now $6.49
Coats that ranged up to $18.50 are now $7.74

The higher-priced ones subject to corresponding reductions.

Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags

Removed to Fifth Floor, rear.

THE "NIAGARA" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, covered with waterproofed canvas, fibre bound, brass trimmings, iron bottom; deep set-up tray:

Size	28-in.	30-in.	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.
Price	$5.27	$5.63	$5.94	$6.34	$6.71

THE "LAKEWOOD" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, made of selected wood and covered with duck, iron bottom, brass locks, cloth-lined tray:

Size	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.	38-in.	40-in.
Price	$6.13	$6.49	$6.86	$7.21	$7.58

THE "CONTINENTAL" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, of selected basswood, covered with heavy waterproof duck, fibre bound, brass trimmings, riveted throughout; deep set-up tray and extra dress tray:

Size	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.	38-in.	40-in.
Price	$8.66	$9.02	$9.38	$9.74	$10.09

THE "IMPERIAL" CABIN TRUNKS, fibre bound, iron bottom, hardwood slats, leather straps and brass locks:

Size	28-in.	30-in.	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.	38-in.	40-in.
Price	$4.11	$4.48	$4.81	$5.19	$5.56	$5.92	$6.28

THE "OVERLAND" CABIN TRUNKS, waterproof canvas covered, brass trimmings, fibre bound, leather straps, cloth lined and riveted:

Size	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.	38-in.	40-in.
Price	$6.49	$6.86	$7.21	$7.58	$7.94

DRINK CLYSMIC

The King of Table Waters

THERE is good cheer, good comfort and quiet elegance to be derived from a companionship with Clysmic—the water that all good fellows know and good judges appreciate. Drink Clysmic—you'll notice the difference.



CLYSMIC SPRING CO.
Waukesha, Wis.



VOGEL BROTHERS
42d St. at 8th Ave.

The Store That Serves You Best In The Matter of Evening Clothes

The large volume of Evening Clothes business that seeks its way to this store spurs us on to ever greater efforts. The result—our showing of Dress Suits and Tuxedos stands absolutely unparalleled—ready at all times to meet the requirements of all men—in size, in style, in price.

DRESS SUITS, $25 to $50
TUXEDO COATS, $14 to $30

The Best Dress Suits Made—Special at $30

The fabric is an elegant imported black dress Whipcord. The style is the correct model, the coat having broad, angle lapels, long waisted effect, and downward dip at the front.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. & 8th Ave.

Natural Alkaline Water

Bottled at the Springs

VICHY
PURITY and EXCELLENCE
CELESTINS

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Unexcelled for table use.

Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles and Gout.

Ask your Physician

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Dep'ts

For a Limited Period orders will be accepted at

Special Concessions from Regular Prices

Tailor-made Suits of choice materials, at $59.00
Riding Habits, of Cloth, " 48.00
" " of Linen, " 35.00

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R. M. JOHNSON,
General Agent, C. & N. W. Ry.,
461 Broadway, New York.

LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL GETTYSBURG SPEECH

It Was Almost Ignored by the Newspapers in Their Reports of the Occasion.

HE FEARED HE HAD FAILED

Spoke Extemporaneously from Notes Scribbled on the Way to the Historic Battlefield.

The thousands of enthusiastic young red-schoolhouse orators throughout the land and their enrapt parents, who have sat spellbound while their offspring repeated from the school platform Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg speech, beginning "Fourscore and seven years ago," could not easily be persuaded to-day that when President Lincoln delivered the address it was received, not only without acclaim, but was almost completely ignored.

Mr. Lincoln's memorable utterance on the indestructibility of freedom, which is known to-day as the "Gettysburg Address," was delivered by him at the exercises in dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg on the afternoon of Nov. 19, 1863. Here were to be buried the soldiers who had fallen in the great battle of a few months before. A part of the battleground had been set apart for the purpose, and consecrated previously to the reburial of the bodies by exercises which attracted attention all over the country.

Edward Everett, the orator of the day, had prepared for the occasion an address the delivery of which took nearly two hours. President Lincoln, of course, had planned to be present at the exercises, and on the night before he left the White House had scribbled down a few notes, knowing, as he said to the late John Hay, then his private secretary, that he would "be expected to say something."

The President's party left Washington at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by special train over the old North Central Railroad. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Secretary of State Seward, Postmaster General Blair, Secretary Usher, several members of the Diplomatic Corps, Secretaries Nicolay and Hay, a large number of army and navy officers, and a bodyguard from the First Regiment of the Invalid Corps under Lieut. Ford. The Washington Marine Band went with them, and the route out into Pennsylvania was made to resound with martial airs.

Lincoln Nervous Over His Speech.

Soon after leaving the city the President told Secretary Seward that he was nervous about his speech. He fully appreciated the delicacy of the situation; the fact that the war was yet far from a satisfactory conclusion, and that he was going, not to raise men for the ranks, but to honor the memory of those who died possibly in vain. He talked the matter over almost continuously with his more intimate associates in the party, and just before reaching Gettysburg, into which the train drew at sundown, drew apart in a corner and went to scribbling in a notebook. Mr. Hay noticed that he tore up the last of the two sheets of notes he had written the night before and substituted the revisions he had made on the train.

Eight companies of the Fifth New York Artillery were in camp at Gettysburg, under Col. Murray, and after the President and his party had eaten supper they were serenaded by the men with their band. The clamor became so loud that Mr. Lincoln finally stepped out upon the porch and said:

"I appear before you, fellow citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while, at least, were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several substantial reasons." (Laughter, the men knowing that he had just finished his dinner.) "The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish things." (A voice, interrupting, "If you can help it.") "It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. Believing that is my condition this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from addressing you further."

Then Mr. Lincoln retired amid cheers. The next morning the exercises were started. When Mr. Everett arose to deliver his address he found himself confronted by a vast crowd. For a little less than two hours he spoke, delivering one of the most cleverly-phrased addresses ever delivered by this master of rhetoric.

A short prayer followed and the President's turn came. His nervousness had not decreased, and just before he arose he turned to Secretary Seward, who sat beside him, and said: "It is a flat failure. They won't like it." As he spoke in his high-pitched, deliberate voice, he was frequently interrupted by applause, but not more enthusiastic than was due his election.

How the Speech Was Reported.

The account of the exercises was spread over many columns in the New York newspapers the next morning, but strange as it would seem to newspaper makers of to-day, no particular attention was devoted to Mr. Lincoln's speech. Many of the newspapers did not print the address and a few made no mention whatever of the fact that Lincoln had spoken. Still others merely said that the President "delivered a short address of dedication."

The Herald devoted nearly a page and a half to the story. Its heading ran: "The National Necropolis—Speeches by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and Gov. Seymour." Then followed an elaborate account of the exercises and Mr. Everett's address in full. Before it came the words, "Mr. Everett then delivered the following oration with telling effect." The President's remarks were printed on an inside page without other comment than: "The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech."

Henry Ward Beecher had spoken the same day at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on the relations between this country and England. Much space was also devoted to this meeting, and nearly all the New York dailies took occasion to comment editorially on the comparison between the utterance of Beecher and Everett, almost unanimously to the disadvantage of the latter.

Classic Speech Almost Ignored.

Not one of them, however, was sufficiently impressed by the remarks of Mr. Lincoln to even mention them in the discussion. The Herald said on the morning of Nov. 21: "We published yesterday two very important orations, that of Edward Everett on the battlefield of Gettysburg and that of Henry Ward Beecher at the Brooklyn Academy. The former was milk and water, utterly inadequate, although his sentences were as smooth as satin and his metaphors as chaste as snow."

On the afternoon of Nov. 20 The Evening Post gave three columns to the Beecher meeting and a column and a half to the Gettysburg dedication. The President's remarks were neither printed in the account nor commented upon editorially. The only mention of his having spoken at all was in the first paragraph of the article, which said: "The Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg was formally dedicated yesterday. The President, Secretary Seward, and others made brief addresses, and an oration was delivered by Edward Everett."

The Tribune did put the fact that Mr. Lincoln had said something at Gettysburg in the heading of its story, thus: "Speeches of the President, Secretary of State, and Others—Edward Everett's Address." The famous address was also printed before Mr. Everett's, but there was no editorial comment upon it.

In THE TIMES the next morning President Lincoln's speech was printed on the first page, but no editorial comment was made.

A long editorial praising both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Everett, but failing to mention Mr. Lincoln, started—"We devote a broadside of this morning's TIMES to the publication of two orations which we are sure will command the attention of the day. And not of this day alone."

The World printed the address in its account of the exercises, with this comment: "The President himself delivered the dedicatory address, brief, and calculated to arouse deep feeling." A column-and-a-half editorial commenting on the oratory of the day, but failing to include Mr. Lincoln's remarks in the discussion, included this reference to Mr. Everett: "The most ornate and cultivated of American orators has fallen below the occasion and below his own reputation in the greatest opportunity ever presented to him for rearing a monument more enduring than brass."

Mr. Everett Was Impressed.

One thing may be said in explanation of the laxity of the New York dailies in dealing with the great address. Mr. Lincoln spoke practically extemporaneously, and "special correspondents" were not then sent as freely over the country as they are to-day. Mr. Everett, however, seemed duly impressed with the worth of the President's speech. He wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln on the morning of the 20th, in which he said:

> I beg leave in this way to thank you for your great thoughtfulness for my daughter's accommodation on the platform yesterday. Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thought expressed by you at the consecration of the cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes. My son, who parted from me at Baltimore, and my daughter concur in this sentiment.

Mr. Lincoln wrote in reply the same day:

> Your kind note of to-day is received. In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been expected to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that in your judgment the little I did say was not entirely a failure. Of course I knew Mr. Everett would not fail, and yet, while the whole discourse was eminently satisfactory and will be of great value, there were passages in it which transcended my expectations.

There are many different versions of the famous speech, all varying slightly in wording. The one given on another page of to-day's TIMES is as written out by Mr. Lincoln at the request of Mr. Hay soon after their return to Washington from Gettysburg. The manuscript is now in the possession of Mrs. Hay. In it the fourth sentence originally read: "We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that the Nation might live."

In the seventh sentence the word "poor" was inserted by Mr. Lincoln as an afterthought. In the tenth he also changed the "the" before "cause" to "that." The manuscript differs from the usual schoolbook copies of the address in several important particulars. The ninth sentence usually reads: "It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced."

In the final sentence "under God" usually appears after "this nation" in the third clause, and the "this" before the famous line, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is found in few copies except the original.

LINCOLN EXHIBITS ON VIEW.

Relics Open to the Public at Columbia and the City College.

Two exhibits of Lincoln relics will be opened to public view to-day, one at Columbia University, the other at the College of the City of New York. The Columbia exhibit will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock and will continue until and including Feb. 27, from 2 to 5 P. M. each day. It is held in the library, Room 307.

The City College exhibit will be open all day to-day until 10 P. M. Thereafter it may be seen every afternoon this month and all day on Saturdays. It is in the main building facing Convent Avenue.

Both exhibits are made up of loans from well-known collections. The projectors of the Columbia exhibition assert that they have the finest showing of Lincoln manuscripts ever brought together in one exhibit. Loans have been made by collectors in all parts of the country.

One of the most striking features of this department of the exhibit is the manuscript of the original notes of the Gettysburg Address. It was lent by W. J. H. Bliss of Baltimore. The manuscript was given by President Lincoln to Mr. Bliss's father, Col. Alexander Bliss, who was one of the military officers who accompanied the President to Gettysburg when the address was delivered.

Charles W. McClellan of Champlain, N. Y., one of the largest collectors of Lincolniana, has contributed, among other valuable manuscripts, a letter by Lincoln to a committee of New Yorkers asking him to indorse the candidacy of Gen. John A. Dix for Mayor. This is addressed to the elder John Jacob Astor and to Robert B. Roosevelt, the present President's uncle.

Robert T. Lincoln, the President's son, has also contributed some interesting manuscripts, among them that of the Emancipation Proclamation and the correspondence between Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Chase over their resignations in the Cabinet crisis of 1862.

J. Pierpont Morgan has lent an original copy of Lincoln's notes for the first Douglas debate and also a manuscript copy of some unpublished verses written by Lincoln in 1848 and entitled "The Bear Hunt."

Another striking feature is the great collection of Lincoln medals, belonging to Robert Hewitt of Ardsley. This is displayed in a cabinet. It is said to be the finest Lincoln medal collection in the world.

Three valuable and interesting pictures are shown. One is the original painting by A. H. Ritchie, "The Death of Lincoln," lent by his son, G. W. H. Ritchie. "Lincoln's Last Day," the original painting by Alonzo Chappel, has been lent by Albert Buchman. The original of "The Boy Lincoln," by Eastman Johnson, has been lent by Mr. Johnson's widow.

The City College exhibit has been made up entirely from New York City collections of Lincolniana. It contains several originals of Lincoln's commissions to his Generals in the war and also shows original copies of the New York papers describing the assassination and death of Lincoln.

LINCOLN ESSAYS REMARKABLY GOOD

Even Those Submitted by Pupils Under Age Show a Grasp of Mr. Hill's Articles.

A GIRL LAUDS SOLDIERS

Lincoln, She Says, Did Much to Abolish Slavery, but the Soldiers Share in His Glory.

That part of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES which is engaged in the work of examining and separating the compositions sent in by contestants for the Lincoln prizes is going to finish its task with a higher appreciation of the work done by school teachers and school pupils than it ever had before. The ingenuity, taste, and skill displayed by the children in many cases constitute a revelation.

Not less striking is the pluck of the children under the age limit. Children of 9 years of age send in compositions, fearlessly challenging the competition of children of 12, and while in most cases the compositions of these young children are naturally full of faults and crude, the grasp which they display of Mr. Hill's articles is really astonishing.

One of the most remarkable sets of compositions that has yet reached the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the set sent in by the school of St. Francis Assisi, in Manhattan. Each of these compositions is illustrated by the young author. Those of them who are not skilled in drawing have cut out of magazines and books pictures dealing with salient features of Lincoln's life, and have then arranged them so artistically as to make the whole collection one which would do credit to persons twice their age.

In addition, the work of these young writers is carefully composed and put together with a neatness and skill which excited the admiration of the entire staff engaged in examining these compositions. Sister M. Raphael, the Principal, and Sister M. Clotilde, the teacher of most of the pupils, are asked to receive the congratulations of THE TIMES on the results of their work among the children under their care. One boy, who drew a most creditable portrait of Lincoln and then cut it out and made a frontispiece to his composition with it, has evidently a future before him as an artist. Sister Clotilde writes that all the work was done in the classroom, but the internal evidence is enough to show that the work was the unassisted product of the pupils, even without her assurance.

Miss T. Ward of Public School 14, Manhattan, is another teacher who deserves high credit for the uniform neatness and the excellent penmanship of her pupils. A great number of compositions have been received from her class, and THE TIMES has yet to find one that does not merit praise.

It is difficult to apportion thanks, however, where such a large proportion of the compositions are of such excellence. Now and then one is turned in which bears the earmarks of assistance from some older head. Such cases, however, are much rarer than would be supposed, and the overwhelming majority of the pupils have evidently taken in good faith the injunction of THE TIMES that the compositions must be their own unassisted work. Of course, in the final award, the least suspicion that a composition was not the work of the pupil alone will be fatal to any chance of a prize.

Sometimes the compositions bear touching evidence of the honesty with which the children have labored. One little fellow—and he is under the age limit, too—wrestled with Mr. Hill's statement that calendar day at the Circuit Court was a red-letter day with Lincoln. Instead of asking some older person to help him out he puzzled the meaning out himself, and finally wrote that "on Circuit Court days the day was marked with red letters on the calendar, and Mr. Lincoln would go to hear the speeches." The conclusion was obviously his own, and he deserves credit for making it out, even though he got it wrong. THE TIMES would rather get such a composition than one in which the big words had evidently been explained to the writer by a parent or friend.

The independence of thought on which THE TIMES has already commented continues to mark many of the compositions. Every now and then a writer is found who has read Mr. Hill's statements and dissents from them, and still oftener one who is lead by Mr. Hill's thought into a different train of thought of his own. The youngster who disagreed with Lincoln's attitude toward the Mexican war has had no successors, but yesterday a composition came in from a sturdy young American who resents the tendency to give all the glory to Lincoln and so little to the humbler heroes of the war. Her name is Anna McHugh. She says:

"He did much to preserve the Union and abolish slavery, but the soldiers helped him in this and they share in his glory."

Good for Anna! The fact that this is her own idea and not written down in Mr. Hill's essay in so many words does not detract in the least from the merit of her composition; it adds to it.

Nothing in the Hill essays seems to have made more impression on the children than his quotation, "He heard the hisses turn to cheers." Probably at least a third of the more thoughtful compositions received repeat this quotation, thus showing the way in which young minds seized upon it. It suggests the idea that teachers of English literature in the schools might well use the whole poem as a reading exercise. The quotation is from Tom Taylor's famous poem on the murder of Lincoln, published in Punch in May, 1865, and republished on another page of to-day's TIMES. This suggestion is offered for what it is worth to teachers in the belief that the reading of this poem, with an explanation of the way in which it represented the revulsion of English feeling on the subject of Lincoln and the war, might be of real value to the pupils.

A Century In Business.

1809 **Firms in Existence Since the Birth of Abraham Lincoln.** 1909

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Established 1725
Pure Olive Oil

Name of Barton & Guestier on label of genuine B. & G. Olive Oil.

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Corner of 3rd Avenue and 121st Street,
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This store opens on **FEBRUARY 23rd**, and there will be music every afternoon and evening of that week. This firm also runs the original store on Chatham Square, where it was established in 1807, when that section of the city was the best residential locality.

The firm of COWPERTHWAIT & SONS is the only one in this country known to have succeeded to a business which has been run for a hundred years by generation after generation solely in direct line of male descent from the founder. The third and fourth generations of the Cowperthwaits are now the owners of the business.

NOTE—The temporary store on East 125th Street will be permanently closed at 10 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 20. To avoid the expenses of removal many articles have been reduced in price. There are still many BARGAINS in all departments.

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SILVER CUPS FOR BEST SHOW DOGS

Distribution of Coveted Special Awards Arouse Keen Rivalry in the Ring.

VICTORY FOR POMERANIAN

Miss McLane Gets Ballyhoo Bey Challenge Cup—Quintard's Fox Terriers Win President's Trophy.

A distribution of silver cups, medals, and other trophies large enough to stock a good-sized silver store was made yesterday by the judges at the Westminster Kennel Club's bench show in Madison Square Garden. With the completion of the awards in the regular classes the way was paved for the "specials," and, as an unusually large number of these coveted prizes were offered this season, it meant another busy day in the ring for most of the judges. From the spectators' point of view it was particularly entertaining, for the best types of all breeds were seen.

When the President's Cup, given by Richard H. Williams, was in competition late in the afternoon the big ring the railing was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd three and four deep, while from the galleries several hundred dog lovers watched the rivalry between a dozen of the best teams in the show. The prize was for the best team, and it was won by George Quintard, 3d's, wire-haired fox terriers, which virtually won everything in their regular classes.

The blue ribbon winners in the winners' regular classes were:

English Setters.—Dogs—Meadowview Kennels' Meadowview Rock. Bitches—George Bielstein's Meg o' Lech.

Gordon Setters.—Dogs—Frank P. Smith's Hornpipe. Bitches—Charles Wilson's Queen May.

Irish Setters.—Dogs—C. S. Van Horn's Hibernian Ben. Bitches—R. Walter Creuzbaur's Lady Dakin II.

Beagles.—Dogs—Somerset Beagles's champion Clasper. Bitches—Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Waitress.

Old English Sheep Dogs.—Dogs—Julian Palmer Welsh's champion King Edward. Bitches—Mrs. Tyler Morse's Endcliffe Dame Dovis.

Poodles.—Dogs—Red Brook Kennels' The Miller. Bitches—Red Brook Kennels' Lucy Glitters.

Chow Chows.—Dogs—Blue Dragon Kennels' Eastern Star. Bitches—John Richardson's champion Frills.

French Bulldogs.—Dogs—Joseph S. and Thomas Murphy's Gamin II. Bitches—Mrs. William C. Lippmann's champion Madam Fi Fi II.

Irish Terriers.—Dogs—J. R. Thorndike's champion Thorncroft Sportsman. Bitches—George S. Thomas's Endcliffe Repentance.

Scottish Terriers.—Dogs—Walescott Kennels' Walescott Invader. Bitches—Grafton Kennels' Dear Madam.

Welsh Terriers.—Dogs—Rodman W. C. Ellison's champion Cynon Carboy. Bitches—George Raper's Rose of Anglesea.

Dandy Dinmonts.—Dogs and Bitches—Killearn Kennels' Alpin Dinna Forget.

Russian Wolfhounds.—Dogs—Valley Farm Kennels' champion Rasbol o' Valley. Bitches—Valley Farm Kennels' champion Sorva of Woronzova.

English Toy Spaniels.—Dogs and Bitches. (Black and White)—Mrs. Fred Senn's champion Senn Senn Island Lass. Dogs and Bitches. (Orange and White)—Mrs. G. M. Caine's champion Teddy S. Dogs and Bitches. (Red)—Mrs. H. Lee Austey's champion Yelsan Trump.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

Action on Acceptance of New Charter and Constitution Deferred.

One dissenting vote at the meeting of the American Kennel Club, held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the club, 55 Liberty Street, for action on the acceptance of a new charter and constitution, again deferred action, and the meeting adjourned with the clubs' affairs in just about the same condition that they have been for a year.

The meeting was held under an agreement between the factions which were responsible for the original split, with the hope that unanimity on the matter of the charter finally would be reached, the conditions under which the charter is obtainable being the provision that "no dissent is filed."

The meeting was called to order by Vice President H. H. Hunnewell of Boston in the absence of the President, August Belmont, Mr. Hunnewell promptly calling on W. E. Rockefeller for the reading of the proposed new charter and constitution. Then on a motion that Mr. Rockefeller's report be accepted, the vote of a full meeting was taken, and the one dissenting vote appeared in that cast by John W. Drilton, 2d, delegate from the Bull Terrier Breeders' Club of America.

The vote, which effectually checked the adoption of the new charter, was explained by Mr. Drilton, who said that he acted under definite instructions from the club he represented. Effort to induce him to change his vote was made, but Mr. Drilton stated that his instructions were positive and that the vote he had cast could not be changed except under new instructions. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble this afternoon at Madison Square Garden, where the Westminster Kennel Club's annual dog show is in progress, the delegates present believing that they may be able to induce the withdrawal of the bull terrier breeders' dissent, and so secure the desired new charter. It was said last night that it was probable Mr. Drilton will enter to-day's meeting with changed instructions.

HARD MATCHES IN TENNIS.

Miss Moore and Miss Wagner Chief Victors in National Tourney.

In winning form both Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Miss Marie Wagner set new lawn tennis standards yesterday as they neared the final rounds of the indoor National lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory where more nearly the English method of running off matches in rapid order was observed. On foot work it was in the nature of a lawn tennis Marathon for each of these champions. Both were well fatigued at the end, for Miss Moore contested in four matches, in which she won her place in the final round of the singles. Her total was the remarkable number of ninety-one games, out of which she lost but twenty. Miss Wagner did nearly as well. She gained her place in the final of the doubles, partnered by Miss Louise Hammond; and altogether she won three matches, with a total of seventy-five games. The summary:

Women's Championship Singles.—Second Round—Miss S. Merrill defeated Miss E. C. Bunce, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Miss Erna Marcus defeated Miss Clare Cassell by default.

Third Round—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore defeated Miss S. Merrill, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Fanny Fish, 7—5, 9—7. Miss Louise Hammond defeated Miss Erna Marcus, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore defeated Miss Jane Colton, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Championship Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Clara Kuttroff defeated Miss E. C. Bunce and Miss E. A. Bagg by default.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Louise Hammond defeated Miss G. Radway and Miss S. Merrill, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. G. F. Chapman and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Clara Kuttroff, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Erna Marcus and Miss Elizabeth H. Moore defeated the Misses Cragin, 6—2, 6—1; the Misses Fish defeated Mrs. W. C. Aufferman and Miss E. W. Smith by default.

Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Louise Hammond defeated Mrs. G. F. Chapman and Miss Edna Wildey, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Erna Marcus and Miss Elizabeth H. Moore defeated the Misses Fish, 9—7, 6—4.

Princeton Baseball Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The baseball schedule for Princeton University was announced to-day. Fewer games than usual will be played away from home. Thirty-five contests are scheduled as follows:

March 24, New York University at Princeton; 27, Ursinus at Princeton, 31, Villanova at Princeton.

April 1, Bowdoin at Princeton; 3, Fordham at Princeton; 6, Albright at Princeton, 8, Navy at Annapolis, 9, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., 10, Georgetown at Washington, 14, Pennsylvania State at Princeton, 17, Columbia at Princeton, 21, Lehigh at Princeton, 22, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 24, Brown at Providence, 28, Wesleyan at Princeton, 30, West Virginia at Princeton.

May 1, Syracuse at Princeton, 4, Virginia at Princeton, 6, Mercersburg Academy at Princeton, 8, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 11, Dartmouth at Princeton, 12, Brown at Princeton; 15, Harvard at Cambridge, 19, Pennsylvania at Princeton, 22, Harvard at Princeton, 26, Harvard in New York in case of tie, or Montclair A. C. at Princeton in case of no tie with Harvard, 29, Holy Cross at Princeton.

June 2, Amherst at Princeton; 5, Yale at New Haven, 9, Lafayette at Princeton, 12, Yale at Princeton, 16, Alumni vs. Undergraduates at Princeton, 19, Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn, 22, Yale at New York in case of tie.

Two Yankees Sign Contracts.

Secretary Nahin of the New York Americans yesterday received the signed contracts of Catcher Cal Sweeney and Pitcher Roy Parkins, who was obtained from the Binghamton Club.

Seventh Regiment to Play Squadron A.

The hockey teams of the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A will line-up in their annual battle for supremacy on the ice Monday night at St. Nicholas Rink. This year the teams are considered evenly matched, and a hard struggle is expected.

Fair Wins Close Pool Match.

The Nassau Billiard Rooms, Ann and Nassau Streets, were crowded last night by bankers and brokers of the financial district to witness the pool tournament tied games between F. A. Fair and C. Smith played off. It was an interesting game, and was captured by Fair by a score of 75 to 74.

CLOUGHEN BREAKS 130-YARD RECORD

Irish-American Runner Clips Fifth of Second Off Former Best Time.

SOLDIERS IN INDOOR MEET

Forty-seventh Regiment Held Splendid Set of Games in Its Armory in Brooklyn Last Night.

Robert Cloughen of the Irish-American Athletic Club last night at the games of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, established a world's indoor record for the 130-yard dash, covering the distance in 0:12 4-5. The best previous mark for the 130 yards is the outdoor record made by Wendell Baker of Cambridge, Mass., in 1886, when he set a mark of 0:13.

The event brought together a number of the best sprinters in this section. At the crack of the gun Cloughen, Nelson, and Robertson left the mark together and raced the first thirty yards of the distance neck and neck. From this point to the middle distance mark Cloughen gained a slight advantage, with Nelson a few inches back of him and Robertson third. In the last twenty yards of the race Cloughen increased his lead, breaking the tape a foot in front of Nelson, with Robertson a yard back.

Summary of events:

100-Yard Three-Legged Race, Handicap, Closed to Regiment.—Won by P. P. Spada and J. E. Miller, (4 yards;) F. Smith and G. Kaiser, (scratch,) second, J. Schram and F. Lentz, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:14.

220-Yard, Closed Handicap.—Won by F. E. Nealy, Company F, (scratch;) W. H. Thiel, Company D, (10 yards,) second, J. Dunn, Company D, (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:26 2-5.

130-Yard Dash, Brooklyn Special.—Won by Robert Cloughen, Irish-American A. C.; E. E. Nelson, Boston A. A., second, Lawson Robertson, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:12 4-5.

110-Yard Dash, Brooklyn Handicap.—Won by I. Reeve, unattached, (11 yards;) F. Holloway, Central Y. M. C. A., (11 yards,) second, W. Keating, Irish-American A. C., (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:13.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by T. B. Coumebaum, Columbia University; C. Hagge, Pastime A. C., second; H. Kudlich, Columbia University, third. Time—2:07 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Noble, New York A. C., (90 yards;) E. Eiseman, Mohawk A. C., (100 yards,) second; W. I. Kramer, Acorn A. A., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:34.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Edwards, New York A. C., (14 yards;) B. E. Treise, West Side Y. M. C. A., (10 yards,) second; H. De Loiselle, New York A. C., (17 yards,) third. Time—0:51 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Gardner, Irish-American A. C., (50 yards;) E. Gillmore, Dominican Lyceum, (24 yards,) second, D. Noble, New York A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—1:56 3-5.

220-Yard Horse Race, Handicap.—Won by F. Spada, (10 yards;) J. Schram, (12 yards,) second, J. Murphy, (0 yards,) third. Time—0:40 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Championship of Long Island.—Won by Acorn A. C., with McNally, Pierce, Charlton, and Toabac; Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., with Solari, Murphy, Karber, and Coots, second, Trinity A. C., with Stephenson, Ebel, Horton, and Hanlon, third. Time—3:36 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed to Forty-seventh Regiment.—Won by Owen Reilly, (scratch;) J. Mitchell, (scratch,) second; I. Davis, (25 yards,) third. Time—4:56 2-5.

One-Mile Match Race, Military Relay.—Won by the Twenty-third Regiment, with Bacon, Robbins, Haywood, and Sedley; Thirteenth Coast Artillery, with Dewar, Holler, Pierce, and Rosenberger, second.

Four-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by William Bailey, New York A. C.; G. Obermyer, National A. C., second; M. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—20:43 1-5.

RECORDS IN Y. M. H. A. GAMES.

New Marks for Association Gymnasium Made in Two Events.

Two records for the gymnasium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, were broken in the games of the association last night, C. Steinhart setting a new mark at 5 feet 9 inches for the running high jump, and I. Goldberg making a record of 8 feet 2 inches for the running hitch kick. The games concluded with a basket ball match, in which the Belmere basket ball team beat Teachers Training School by 22 to 9. The summaries:

Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by A. Kahn, actual put 35 feet 6 inches; L. Goodwin second, 33 feet 10 inches.

Running Back Vault.—Won by A. C. Berger, 10 feet 4 inches; E. Berger second, 10 feet 3½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. Kahn, 10 feet 7¼ inches; C. Blubm second, 10 feet 5¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. Steinhart, 5 feet 9 inches; E. Storea second, 5 feet 7 inches.

Running Hitch Kick.—Won by I. Goldberg, 8 feet 2 inches; A. Kishman second, 8 feet 1 inch.

Hurdle Race.—Won by C. Helburn, A. Kahn second. Time—0:34.

Games at National Athletic Club.

The clubhouse of the National A. C. of Brooklyn, 11 and 13 Cedar Street, was filled with an enthusiastic attendance last night to witness an interesting programme of athletic games. There were four events decided and all were well contested. Summary:

Three Standing Broad Jumps.—Won by Finger, 28 feet 5 inches; H. West and C. Traff tied at 27 feet 10 inches for second. West won the jump off.

Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by Faurer, H. Calsing second, W. L. Damm, third. Time—0:37 4-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by H. Calsing, Hellriger second; W. L. Damm, third.

Obstacle Race.—Won by Hellriger, W. Lefs second, H. West third.

Dorando Beats Smallwood.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Dorando Pietri, the Italian Marathon runner, defeated Percy Smallwood, the well-known distance runner, to-night in a twelve-mile race at the Third Regiment Armory.

The Italian led from the start, and had gained a lap on the 14 lap track at the end of the first mile. His time for this mile was 4:54 4-5.

Smallwood stopped running in the eleventh mile, saying his leg had gone back on him. At this time, Dorando was leading by four laps. The winner's time for the twelve miles was 1 hour and 10 minutes 18 1-5 seconds.

Marathon Race in Brooklyn.

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, will be the scene of a big athletic gathering this afternoon when 175 runners line up for the start of the Brooklyn-Sea Gate Marathon race. While the long run is in progress a set of athletic games will be run off in the armory. The best race probably will be the two-mile run (scratch) in which F. G. Bellars, O. V. Bonhag, George Obermeyer, Harry Gissing, and other long-distance stars will start.

Murphy Quits in Fifth.

Johnny Coulon of Chicago, the 105-pound champion, won from Kid Murphy of New York last night at the Whirlwind Athletic Club, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, in the fifth round of a fight that was to have gone a limit of ten rounds. Murphy claimed that he had been fouled and quit the ring after the club's physicians had examined him and found no traces of a foul blow. Murphy showed well in the first two rounds, but in the third Coulon had Murphy at his mercy, scoring repeatedly with his left and jarring him with uppercuts. The two succeeding rounds were all in favor of the Chicago fighter.

MacSherry and Burke in Ring.

The National Athletic Club, East Twenty-fourth Street, will be the scene to-night of a highly interesting scrap when Jim MacSherry, the former Yale boy, will make his fistic debut in a ten round contest with Sailor Burke. For a month or more MacSherry has been training in the gym of New York's biggest boxing club and when he enters the ring he will have all the members of the club ready to root for him.

Burke has been hard at work for several months preparing for any sort of a match and will enter the ring in perfect shape.

Carey Knocks Out Burne.

Kid Burne was knocked out by Tommy Carey in the fourth round of a ten-round bout at the Sharkey Athletic Club, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night.

AMERICANS ACCEPT WEIGHTS.

High Handicaps on Yankee Horses Declined in Only a Few Cases.

The first lists of acceptances for the big English handicaps have been received here and show that the owners of the American horses sent to England have declined the weights allotted to their entries in only a few cases. The most notable of the horses that have forfeited, according to the list furnished by the English Racing Calendar, are James R. Keene's Ballot and Colin, which have forfeited in a single one of their engagements, the Victoria Cup, seven furlongs straight, to be run at Hurst Park, in which Ballot was handicapped at 135 pounds and Colin at 133 pounds, and August Belmont's Priscillian, 133 pounds, in the Lincolnshire.

In other handicaps American horses that have forfeited do not include any of the leading entries from America, which are rated as the top weights in six of the most important handicaps for which the weights have been received here. The horses that have forfeited and the imposts they have declined are: Priscillian, 131 pounds, in the Liverpool Spring Cup, one mile and three furlongs; Dinna Ken, 120, in the Doveridge Handicap; Delirium, 135, in the Chaddesden Plate; Delirium, 120, in the Nottingham Spring Handicap, Dinna Ken, 135, in the Newark Plate; Baby Wolf, 127, and Delirium, 125, in the Great Surrey Handicap, and Delirium, 111, in the Newbury Spring Cup.

Aside from the leading handicaps, the weights for which already have been published here, handicaps on other American horses show that the younger of the American horses also are rated high. The weights on some of the more notable of these are: In the Chaddesden Handicap, six furlongs, to be run at Derby, J. R. Keene's Helmet, 121 pounds, and Suffragette and Melisande, 115 each, and H. P. Whitney's Sea Cliff, 109, in the Doveridge Handicap; J. R. Keene's Wamba II., 108, and Selectman, 104, and in the Great Surrey Handicap Melisande and Suffragette, 112 each, and Bobbin, 105.

SARATOGA TRACK'S NEW HEAD.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., Succeeds F. R. Hitchcock as President.

Two important changes in the officials of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses were made yesterday at the election of officers by the annual meeting of the club held in the Windsor Arcade. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., one of the chief aids to William C. Whitney in the reorganization of the Saratoga association when the track was bought from the Walbaum interests nine years ago, was elected to succeed Francis R. Hitchcock as President of the club and J. H. Alexandre was elected to succeed Harry Payne Whitney as Vice President.

Andrew Miller was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Saratoga association, while Philip J. Dwyer and J. H. Alexandre were chosen as new members of the Executive Committee to succeed Messrs. Hitchcock and Whitney, the other members of the committee being R. T. Wilson, Jr., Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Andrew Miller, and C. H. Waring.

The other business of the meeting was routine, no action being taken on plans for the racing of the coming Summer.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

The regular monthly meeting of the stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon in the clubrooms in the Windsor Arcade, and adjourned after the transaction of purely routine business, without taking any action, or, as the members of the board stated, even considering the matter of racing dates for the season of 1909 or plans for the conduct of racing. There were present James R. Keene, F. K. Sturgis, Andrew Miller, F. R. Hitchcock, Schuyler L. Parsons, and H. K. Knapp. It was said by officials of race tracks under The Jockey Club control that it was improbable that any schedule of dates would be adopted before March. It also was said that the managers of the race tracks in all probability would not make announcement of stake programmes until March or April, though the expectation is that all the popular old fixtures will be renewed with values reduced to conform to the changed conditions of the turf in New York.

The application of Willie Martin for a Jockey's license was denied.

The assistant secretary was instructed to call especial attention to Rule 39 of the Rules of Racing, and to advise owners who had sent horses abroad that their horses must be named before March 1 of their two-year-old form with the Registrar of The Jockey Club before they could race under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. If not named before March 1 of their two-year-old form they can only be named under the fifty dollars fine clause as required by the rule.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Kohn and Rogers of Harris Hall Lower Public School Marks.

Three Public Schools Athletic League swimming records were broken last evening in the City College natatorium at the dual meet of Townsend Harris Hall and High School of Commerce, which was won by the former by the score of 24 points to 20.

Norman Kohn of Townsend Harris Hall lowered the best previous time in the fifty and one hundred-yard swims established by himself in the Stuyvesant H. S. meet about four weeks ago. He negotiated the former distance in 29 seconds flat, thus clipping two seconds from the former mark of 31 seconds.

In the 100-yard swim Kohn was forced to exert himself to the limit of his physical strength in order to head off H. Davis, the Captain of the Townsend Harris Hall team, so close was the contest between the two. He finished strong, however, a few feet in the lead, having covered the distance in 1:10, which is one and two-fifths seconds better than his former record of 1:11 2-5.

The other record smashed was that of the 220-yard swim. Henry Rogers, also of Townsend Harris Hall, won this event rather easily and still finished more than six seconds ahead of the best previous time. His time was 3:15 2-5, and the former record was 3:22, created by H. Davis, who finished second. Besides getting second place in both of these record-breaking events, Davis secured second place also in the plunge for distance for Townsend Harris Hall.

The relay race was won by the High School of Commerce team, due in a good measure to the poor swimming of McGrath of the Harris team. McGrath, who is a new man on the team, was unaccustomed to the tank, and swam out of his course against the sides of the natatorium, losing a few yards which could not be regained.

The water polo game between the two high school teams resulted in a tie with two goals each. There was also a game of English water polo between the Bath Beach Swimming Club and the West Side Y. M. C. A. The latter team won out after a rather close tussle 5—4.

Harvard Drops Indian Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—Carlisle school has been definitely displaced on the Harvard football schedule by Brown University. Capt. Hamilton Fish of Harvard in announcing the dropping of Carlisle said to-night that "as long as Carlisle and Harvard had participated jointly in football the conduct of the Indians had been sportsmanlike." Brown was given precedence in the schedule because that institution "is a university and Carlisle only a school."

Professionals Coaching Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—The Harvard baseball authorities have engaged three professionals to help coach and train the nine this Spring. In addition to Christy Matthewson of New York, who was engaged to teach the pitching squad, Ball of the Boston Nationals will drill the catchers and trainer Jack McCloskey, also of the Doves, has resigned to train the team.

Jeffries Is "Training Quietly."

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 11.—James J. Jeffries, when informed of the offer of Billy Delaney to match him and Al Kaufman for a $10,000 side bet, expressed surprise that his former manager should offer to bet against him. "Kaufman could not lick a postage stamp," was his laconic comment. It was stated by Sam Berger, who is sparring partner for Jeffries, that the retired champion is training quietly and he is of the opinion that Jeffries is getting ready to re-enter the ring.

Boxing Card at New Polo A. A.

The boxing entertainment to be held at the New Polo A. A. this evening will be an attractive one. The bouts arranged are Jess Gaffney and Joe Sullivan, Bud Eichler and Kid Kessner, Lew Meyers and Billy Ryan, Tom Wagner and K. O. Brown. All these boys are clever, and the evening promises to be an unusual one.

CRESCENT A. C. WINS FIRST HOCKEY GAME

Champions Outplay Wanderers at St. Nicholas Rink in Amateur Series.

SCORE SIX GOALS TO FOUR

O'Rourke's Accurate Shooting Feature of the Game—Rough Play Eliminated Throughout Contest.

The ex-champion Crescents scored their first victory in the championship series of the Amateur Hockey League by defeating the Wanderers by 6 goals to 4 at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. Quite a crowd saw the teams play, the Crescent supporters turning out strong, as it was expected they would be reinforced by one or two of their old players, but their line-up was the same as in the previous games of the series.

The game lacked science to a marked extent, but the many thrilling situations kept the excitement at the highest pitch throughout the game. O'Rourke was the centre of attraction, and his accurate shooting for goal has not been excelled this season. He scored five of the Crescents' goals, and at almost every attempt his effort was crowned with success. He and Liffiton bore the brunt of the Crescents' playing, the latter's passing and checking being of a high order. Of the Wanderers, the new Canadian player, Bulger, showed himself to be an expert passer and fast skater, and his combination play with Gus Hornfeck was a feature of the contest. The game was cleanly played, not a penalty being inflicted.

Previous to the main contest the second teams of the Hockey Club of New York and Princeton University played a match, the Hockey Club men winning by 4 goals to 1.

The line-up of the Crescent-Wanderers follows:

Crescents.	Position.	Wanderers.
Scarborough	Goal	Wood
Kennedy	Point	McCallum
Liffeton	Cover point	Dufresne
O'Rourke	Rover	Harmon
Hawley	Centre	Hornfeck
Hardy	Left wing	Bulger
Blake	Right wing	Garon

Goals—First half—O'Rourke, (4) Bulger, Hornfeck. Second half—Blake, O'Rourke, Hornfeck, Harmon. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Assistant referee—Frank Ellison, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Jack Forrester, Hockey Club; Ben Phillips, Hockey Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

DE ORO WINS SECOND MATCH.

Lean Again Outclassed in Three-Cushion Carrom Championship.

Alfredo De Oro had little trouble in winning the second block of 50 points in his billiard match at McGraw's Academy last night with J. B. Lean, the challenger for the three-cushion carrom championship of the world, scoring 50 points to Lean's 28. Nearly a hundred innings were played by De Oro, who had a high run of 5, while Lean's best inning netted him 3.

Billiard and Pool Scores.

The amateur billiard tournament, which has been in progress at Flynn's Rooms in Park Place, for several days, was finished last night, when Charles Nahmacker defeated S. Sturtevant in the final match, 200 to 10. The victor's best run was 29 and his average 4, while Sturtevant ran 9 points without a miss, for an average of 2. In the semi-final match in the afternoon Sturtevant beat Mr. Rozen 150 to 98, which places Sturtevant second and Rozen third in the tournament.

Doyle's Billiard Parlors inaugurated a pool tournament last evening for business men, and the first match brought together Dick Tovar (5) and E. Hannis (scratch) the former winning, 55 to 60. Each made a high run of 14. C. Coombs and E. Sherwood will play to-night.

R. Babcock and Charles Pollasco both playing scratch, were the only contestants in the three-cushion carom billiard tournament at Slosson's Academy last night, and Babcock won, 50 to 42, with high runs of 3 and 4 respectively.

In George Sutton's new Princess billiard hall, Sutton, the 18.2 balkline champion, and Morningstar played two games yesterday in their series of matches at 18.2 billiards. Sutton won both games. In the afternoon Sutton made 300, with a high run of 82, and an average of 27 3-11 to Morningstar's 110, high run of 31 and average of 11 0-10. In the evening Sutton made 300, with a high run of 60 and an average of 20 to Morningstar's 162, high run of 30 and an average of 10 12-15. Sutton and Morningstar will conclude their match with two games to-day, one at 3 in the afternoon and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening.

To Aid Schoolboy Oarsmen.

The Columbia University Rowing Association has adopted a new plan to obtain 'varsity crew material. Recognizing the fact that most of Columbia's students come from the New York High Schools the Rowing Club directors announced yesterday that the club had contributed $50 toward a fund to aid the winning high school crew in New York City to go to Philadelphia for the Schuylkill Regatta. This movement is in line with the encouragement the club has offered to interscholastic rowing in the past. Columbia has given the high school athletes the use of the shells and in other ways aided high school rowing in this city.

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Robertson Brothers & Co., South Bend, Ind.; G. A. Robertson, millinery, Holland House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. K. West, dress goods, Hotel Breslin.
Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. K. Solomon, furnishing goods and hosiery, 13 Astor Place, The Breslin.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. O'Brien, underwear, Hotel Wolcott.
Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Hanley, rugs, Hotel Wolcott. R. G. Alexander, furniture, Hotel Bristol.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' wear, Hotel Earlington.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio, G. W. Sis, domestics, 31 Union Square.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; Miss H. Smith, laces, 260 Broadway.
Woodcock & Lawson, Hot Springs, Ark.; W. A. Woodcock, clothing, King Edward Hotel.
Walbach & Brach, Hastings, Neb.; W. Brach, clothing, 650 Broadway.
Terry Hughes Company, Glasgow, Ky.; C. F. Terry, notions, 45 Lispenard Street.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, prints, 43 Leonard Street.
Jungk Brothers Dry Goods Company, Davenport, Iowa; C. O. Jungk, general merchandise, Hotel York.
Ivey, J. B., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; J. B. Ivey, millinery, The Hermitage.
Shapiro Brothers, Shamokin, Penn.; L. Shapiro, hats, Hotel Cadillac.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, general merchandise, D. W. Hayes, clothing, Hotel Seville.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Hutchison, dry goods, J. A. Dorsey, furnishing goods, H. Becker, dress goods and silks, J. T. Sadler, books, F. Davidson, ladies' neckwear, 24 Church Street.
Berg Clothing Company, Omaha, Neb.; O. E. Berg, clothing, Hotel Cumberland.
Purcell, J. D., Company, Lexington, Ky.; J. C. Taylor, dress goods and silks, 45 Lispenard Street.
Lion Shoe and Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Knobloch, clothing, The Hermitage.
Frank & Co., Paris, N. Y.; B. A. Frank, notions, L. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. I. Goldstein, underwear, gloves, and sweaters, 4 Washington Place.
Marting Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; A. F. Marting, domestics, 306 Broadway.
Dives, Pomeroy, & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets and rugs, 2 Walker Street.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. H. Hahn, china and glass; 31 Union Square.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Holmes, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street.
Bender & Zurcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; W. Zurcher, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. K. Gibson, notions and jewelry, Hotel Earlington.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Miss H. S. Rupp, millinery; 320 Church Street.

Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; A. P. Jackson, curtains, 320 Church Street.
Lorsch & Levi Company, Louisville, Ky.; S. Z. Lorsch, cloaks and suits, Park Avenue Hotel.
Dohlberg, A., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Goldberg, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Cain, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
Clark Eddy Company, Portland, Me.; H. B. Eddy, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks, 79 Leonard Street, Hotel Cadillac.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; L. Palmer, flannels, 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Bigler, shirts, 72 Leonard Street.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Walker, harness; 43 Leonard Street.
Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Miss L. Snyder, muslin underwear and infants' wear, 31 Union Square.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio, A. E. Pearson, cloaks and suits; J. G. Niswanger, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.
Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. Stokes, ribbons and gloves, 214 Church Street; Hotel Latham.
Bradford Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas, Miss H. Vincent, millinery; Hotel St. Denis.
Baird Brothers, Shreveport, La.; Miss Adah Andreola, millinery, Hotel Marlborough.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas Flynn, cloaks, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.
Bibbald, Miss, Saginaw, Mich.; white goods; Hotel Prince George.
Dancer-Brogan Company, Lansing, Mich.; William Brogan, dry goods, Hotel York.
Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. E. Staples, dry goods; Hotel Seville.
Clemens & Schafer, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. T. Clemens, millinery, Hotel Churchill.
Paxton & Paxton, Topeka, Kan.; W. F. Cochran, dry goods, Hotel York.
Hunt-Riddick Mercantile Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Dave Hunt, dry goods, Hotel York.
Johnson-Kiernan Company, Peoria, Ill.; Frances M. Kiernan, millinery and suits, Hotel Prince George.
Rosenheim, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; Jacob Rosenheim, crockery; Hotel Imperial.
Schwartz, G., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Purmort, H. C., Chicago, Ill.; sash, doors, &c., Hotel Chelsea.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; K. A. Tashgin, rugs, Hotel Prince George.
Taft, R. V., Company, Parkersburg, West Va.; Miss Della Slusher, suits and millinery, M. S. Powell, suits and millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Hertz Dry Goods Company, The, Frankfort, Ind.; Alfred Levy, dry goods and suits, St. Andrew's Hotel.
Daniel & Billing, Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Daniel, millinery; M. C. Billing, millinery, Hotel Latham.
Burns & Bell, Colorado, Texas; O. M. Burns, general merchandise, Hotel Albert.
Kline Norris Company, Hillsdale, Mich.; R. A. Crippen, silks and dry goods, L. E. Rothilsberger, linens and carpets, Hotel York.
Princess Clothing and Suit Company, Detroit, Mich.; Isaac Adler, ladies' goods; Hotel Brozell.
Stern & Auer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Israel Auer, shoes, Hotel Imperial.
Auer, H. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; hair goods; Hotel Imperial.
Horwich-Schoenbrun Mercantile Company, Iola, Kan.; M. Schoenbrun, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
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Ornasky, Herman, Estherville, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel York.
Dauber, A. F., & Co., Winfield, Kan.; A. F. Dauber, dry goods; Leila Dauber, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Mincer, H. P., Ironton, Ohio; general merchandise, Hoffman House.
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Harry Simon, Paris, Ky.; dry goods, Hotel Albert.
Bon Marche, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. E. Herald, dry goods, Prince George Hotel.
Harkins Morris, Somerset, Ky.; dry goods, Hotel Albert.
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Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. K. Gibson, notions, Earlington.
Obern-Dorfer & Co., Muncey, Ind.; William Oberndorfer, ladies' ready-to-wear, Hotel Wellington.
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Robertson-Redman Company, Jackson, Tenn.; P. A. Robertson, dry goods, clothing, and millinery, Hotel Knickerbocker.
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Rose Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas; I. E. Rose, clothing, Hotel Belvedere.
Price, S. W., Cambridge, Ohio, dry goods, Broadway Central Hotel.
Lutz, F. O., Dry Goods Company, Guthrie, Okla.; T. O. Lutz, dry goods and clothing, Hotel Somerset.
Edge, C. H., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gilsey, Celia, Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery, Hotel York.
Gilsey, Anna E., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery, Hotel York.
Titus, John, Indianapolis, Ind.; dry goods, Hotel Grand.
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Zarr, D., & Co., Temple, Texas, Miss Birdie Zarr, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Henderson & Mulrhead, Temple, Texas; Miss Bessie Mulrhead, millinery, Hotel Earlington.
Gonzales Dry Goods Company, Gonzales, Texas, Miss Daisy Humphery, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Earlington.
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Goodman, Ignatius, El Paso, Texas; dry goods, Hotel St. Denis.
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Baader & Zurcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Zurcher, dry goods, Hotel Navarre.
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Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa, Margaret Kavana, millinery; Prince George Hotel.
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Graves, E. R., Muncey, Ind.; Mrs. L. A. Lanoyer, millinery, The Breslin.
McGrath's (John) Sons, Brookhaven, Miss.; M. T. Flood, dry goods, B. W. McCormick, dry goods, Hotel Victoria.
Goodman, David, Minneapolis, Minn.; clothing; Hotel Prince George.
Sacks, S. D., Chicago, Ill.; ladies' clothing, Hotel Gerard.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; William M. Hunter, dry goods, Mildred Oestreller, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
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LACES. Joidus Strauss & Co., 146 Fifth Avenue.
LADIES' HATS. Wm. Rosenblum & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
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MISSES' SUITS. Wm. Bloom & Co., 11 E. 17th St. "Littlelady" suits.
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TRUSTEE'S SALE Of the Highest Grade of Artistic Gold and Diamond Jewelry and Watches (inventoried value about $100,000) Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Feb. 17, 18 and 19, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., at 116 Leonard St., New York City, the entire stock of BOHN-BRISTOL COMPANY, known as the TIFFANY of San Francisco, Cal.

This stock consists of Solitaire Diamond Rings ranging from ½ to 4 k. each, and Cluster Rings up to $600 or per k. Also Princess and Cluster Rings set with Oriental Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, and Emeralds. These rings range in price up to $1,200.00 each. Diamond Lavallieres, Brooches, and Pendants in the most exclusive and artistic designs, set with Pear-shaped Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, genuine Rubies, Sapphires, and other precious stones, ranging in prices up to $1,500.00. The highest grade Watches in Split Seconds, Repeaters, and Fly-backs, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, and Pearls. Such Watches as these are sold only by the most exclusive shops. Very fine gentlemen's Scarf Pins, large Pearls set with Diamonds, Opals, Star Sapphires, Emeralds, Fancy Stones, Horseshoes, Spurs and Combination Pins of all the most unique designs. Gold Jewelry in 14 to 18 k. only. Bracelets set with Precious Stones and Diamonds. Dog Collars and Collarettes, Lorgnettes set with Diamonds, Hatpins, Cuff-buttons, Ladies' Shell Combs set with Precious Stones, Gold Purses and Bags, Leather Goods of all descriptions, Watch Fobs, Gold Rings of every kind in antique and modern designs, Lorgnette and Watchchains, Lockets, Charms, &c.

Exhibition on Monday, Tuesday, Feb. 15 and 16, between 11 and 2 P. M.

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Sale by order S. B. BOWMAN, Esq., Trustee.



Our youths' and boys' are all off to-day in recognition of the Lincoln Centenary—stores closed.

There will be fun to-morrow too, for youths and boys—a clothing sale.

Details to-morrow morning.

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BENZ — Benz Auto Import Co. of America, 1,599 to 1,601 Broadway, N. Y.
BRUSH — Runabouts $550 and Delivery Wagons $650. John Moore & Co., 59 Warren St. Tel. 6161 B'way.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1909.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Were we to give to the President whose memory we celebrate to-day a title based on the chief characteristic of his life we should call him "LINCOLN the Beloved." No man in our history, or, indeed, in all history, has earned that title more richly against such adverse conditions. His entire political career was passed in a struggle that stirred deeply the passions and the conscience of the entire Nation and ended only with a bloody and devastating civil war. During his first term as President he was necessarily the object of the bitter and intense animosity aroused in the hearts of the gallant people whose burden of successive defeats he was directing toward the final disaster. But when the news of his death reached Virginia, the present writer saw LEE's veterans, who had borne unshaken the trials of war, sob like children, and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the least relenting of the leaders of the South, declared it the "bitterest blow." The sorrow of the South, like the sorrow of the North, the grief of followers and of foes, was the expression of the love which was bred by the love LINCOLN himself bore toward his countrymen and his kind. As the latter was the unchanging characteristic of his life, so the former passed the measure accorded to any other of our Presidents.

When he assumed the burden of the Presidency in 1861 his inaugural address was an appeal for peace, and closed with these memorable words:

> We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

The generous hope was sadly disappointed and four years of terrible war followed, but during that long struggle not for one moment did LINCOLN forget or belie those solemn words. "We are not enemies, but friends; we must not be enemies," was the guiding principle of his conduct and policy. Always he kept steadily in view the supreme fact that the Nation, soon or late, must renew its common and united life, and in all he did or forbore he strove to make that renewal possible and secure.

Take, as the weightiest and most significant proof of this, his attitude toward slavery. No one knew the true nature of slavery more clearly than he. No one felt a deeper sense of its wrong and cruelty, or saw more plainly the inevitable conflict it involved. As late as his second inauguration he uttered these grave words:

> If God wills that this mighty scourge of war continues until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still must it be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

But with this profound appreciation of the wrong of slavery and the tremendous penalties it involved for North and South alike, he held, from the beginning to the end, patiently, kindly, but with unbending firmness, to the one plain duty of establishing the Union, leaving slavery to be dealt with within the reunited Nation. "My paramount object," he wrote to HORACE GREELEY, in August, 1862, "is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." Always his eyes were upon the Union, the guarding of which had been given into his hands, and which he believed would, if saved, be the refuge and home of a mighty, free, just Nation, embracing in its beneficent bonds those who were fighting to destroy it as well as those fighting to maintain it. For his conception of the Union was not merely an intellectual one.

Marvelous as was the clarity of his vision in this direction, it was inspired by a feeling deeper even than patriotism, a fervent love of humanity, whose precious destinies he saw linked with the great democracy. "Thanks to all," he wrote in 1863 to a meeting in his home town of Springfield, reviewing the reasons why "peace does not appear so distant as it did," "for the great Republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all." It is not strange that we of the North, whose leader he was in the long and arduous contest, closed by victory, it is not strange that we and our children's children should love this faithful and beautiful soul. But a greater tribute to his lofty and magnanimous nature is the love of those who contended against him, because, with his own all-embracing love, he saved the Union for them and their descendants as for us and ours.

But LINCOLN's fame, secure as unquestionably it would be did it rest solely on the lasting affection he has implanted in the hearts of his countrymen, is otherwise justified, is widely recognized in other lands, and is likely to survive. His services to his country and to the world were those of a man not only faithful and pure in heart, but of very rare ability and marked originality, a man who dominated extraordinary difficulties, and with wisdom and certainty seized and used great and unforeseen opportunities. At every stage of his varied career, modest and genial though he was, he was essentially different from, and superior to, his associates, and progressively superior to the surroundings and conditions of his life. In youth he was gentle, temperate, honorable, and studious, in a rude, often dissolute, often unscrupulous, and generally ignorant community. He used his great bodily strength and prowess only, like a knight of ARTHUR's Court, in just quarrel, or in defense of the defenseless. In the law he was as sensitively fair as he was professionally equal to its severest demands. In politics, from the first, he went his own way, generally against the prevailing sentiment of the people about him, adopting early the essential principles that later were to triumph, with none of the vainglory of the fanatic, but with the insight of a keen mind, the quiet courage of a loyal and unselfish nature. Probably with no distinct purpose save to do the right thing in the best way, in the canvass with DOUGLAS he determined the issue of resistance to the extension of slavery on which the great National contest was fought out, and then so assailed, beset, and pressed his antagonist on that issue that he entered the later struggle hopelessly defeated in advance. And by this momentous achievement, of which the greatest statesman might have been proud, he, quite unconsciously, won a place from which he became the candidate of his party for the Presidency logically and almost inevitably, because he was the one man who had seen clear and seen whole the vital elements in the complex and tremendous situation.

He passed to the Presidency of a divided Nation. About him he gathered the accredited leaders of his party. Among them and in the Congress he found some rash and visionary, some timid, many wishing to do the best but uncertain, and the whole country torn by doubt and bewilderment. He almost alone saw clearly that the North could be united only in a defensive policy, neither aggressive nor yielding. With infinite patience and tact he held the Government to its routine course until the feverish spirit of revolt, which he strove in vain to allay, burst into violence. The flag was fired on. The North was aroused and welded in that union which endured for four years of war and made the final victory sure. That was his first great service as head of the Nation. The few crowded years remaining to him were marked by the same spirit and the same sagacity with which he entered on his gigantic task. His oath had bound him to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States" established by the Fathers "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Amid unprecedented difficulties, with literally unmatched wisdom, firmness, and skill, he had discharged his solemn obligation. Recall the great names of his generation, the careers that marched with or lapped on his—NAPOLEON III., BISMARCK, even GLADSTONE and CAVOUR—with what serene and surpassing lustre his is surrounded. It is that of the only chief of a great Nation who led his people through civil war to enduring harmony and to a new life. The secret of that marvelous achievement? He disclosed it in his last address to the country in words that should be graven deep on the hearts and wrought into the lives of all Americans:

> With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

A BUREAU OF AMBULANCES.

Friends and relatives of persons who meet with injury in the streets know that the ambulance service is bad. The victims of the city's lack of intelligent supervision of ambulances may or may not know this—too many of them die.

Roosevelt Hospital will on March 1 withdraw its emergency service, leaving a neglected strip of three miles on the west side, from which were received last year 5,000 calls. For each of these it took the Roosevelt ambulances an average of forty-six minutes to convey the patient through the congested streets.

The State Charities Aid Association urges the necessity of a central Bureau of Ambulances, to be placed under the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for Manhattan and Bronx; for other boroughs, under the Department of Charities. The necessity is plain.

THE DISCONTENT OF GOMPERS.

Mr. GOMPERS snarls at Secretary STRAUS's labor council. Mr. POWDERLY denied that the bureau which seeks to find work for the unemployed had been used as a strikebreaker. It is agreeable to believe the denial, but Mr. POWDERLY might well enough have joined issue and asked why he should not find work for those who wanted it, despite the protests of those who had abandoned it. Mr. GOMPERS is sure that there can be no property right in an employer's business, but he is equally sure that every man has a property right in his job, even after he has left it.

There are to-day many thousand hatters who are idle of their own free-will and choice, and yet who esteem it a grievance that any man should work at "their" jobs. This is a mild example. Only the other day the Bronx Valley sewer contractors were compelled to discharge workmen with whom they had no quarrel because union men would not work beside them. There was no question of conditions of employment, but the unions forbade any but unionists to earn their living.

It is the union's right to refrain from labor, but it illustrates a principle which prevents either the unions or Mr. GOMPERS being loved, or even listened to sympathetically. Therefore, when Mr. GOMPERS demands work for the unemployed on the same ground as though they were earthquake sufferers, he invites a retort rather than assent. Why should anything in the nature of charity be done for those who pick and choose their employment, dictate their terms, prefer idleness when they are not accepted, and who forbid the unemployed to work on terms agreeable to both parties to the contract?

THE DOG SHOW.

For thirty-two years the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club has maintained the dignity of a social function in New York. It is necessary to go to the dog show once a year whether or not you like dogs. But who does not like dogs in their proper place? There are irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the proper place for dogs, and some old fogies still contend that good dogs are out of place in a bench show. However much of truth there may be in their obviously exaggerated assertion that dogs bred for exhibition are good only to exhibit, it is clear that the influence of the Kennel Club has been potent and far-reaching in the breeding of good American dogs.

The present show equals the best of its predecessors. Two thousand dogs of all admired breeds are contesting for prizes while surveying the throngs of visitors with mingled feelings. The collies and hunting dogs, wolf hounds, Great Danes and bulls, Airedales, fox terriers, are comely and admirable examples. The toy dogs, as usual, attract the most attention, which is natural, for they are best suited to indoor exhibition. The French bull holds its own as a specimen of the strange beauty to be derived from inbreeding, but the grave chow-chow and the humorous Boston terrier are high in favor, and the griffon is more in evidence every year.

In the whole show there is only one pug, a sad reminder of the fickleness of human affections and the elusiveness of popularity. Once the pug dog was the king of pets. An amiable and amusing little beast, he bore his honors modestly and strove to live up to his reputation. Now a solitary representative of his race contends for a prize in his class.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY FOR ROGUES.

Whatever may be the merits of the case of Dr. JAMES A. STEWART, accused of stealing a purse and a small sum of money from a woman whom he was trying to assist, it is clear that the charge against him lacks sustaining evidence and was based solely on the assertion of a witness who did not appear in court when called. Yet the man was forced to sit for his likeness for the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. Much seemingly just complaint has been made against the police for this precipitate photographing of persons arrested for petty offenses.

If it were possible always to have the picture promptly removed from the gallery when the charges against the subject fall the method employed might seem less high-handed. The revision of the City Charter, we believe, touches this matter. Some measure of reform is necessary. Any citizen is liable to arrest through mistake or malice, and the police portrait gallery grows rapidly enough without the occasional addition of likenesses of innocent persons.

Lincoln on the Rights of the Races.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On this, the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, it cannot be amiss to recall his deliberate opinion as to the political and social equality between the white and the black race. Of the countless speeches delivered on this occasion, not one discovers an acquaintance with the most remarkable utterance of its immortal author. Here it is:

> I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black race. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon a footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superiority. I have never said anything to the contrary; but I hold, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (Abraham Lincoln, in the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, p. 75. 2 Rhodes's History of the United States, p. 325.)

ROGER A. PRYOR.

New York, Feb. 12, 1909.

Darwin, the Emancipator of Science
AND
Some Modern Phases of Organic Evolution

By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Biology in Dartmouth College

Now that biologists are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin, and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the "Origin of Species," the layman asks again, What did the great Naturalist discover? Why did the publication of the "Origin of Species" create such a storm of conflicting passions among theologians and laymen, the thinking and the unthinking, the scientific and the unscientific?

And now that the storm has passed, he may well ask what old landmarks were swept away—what new headlands emerged? Did a general subsidence or a general elevation in the sea level of thought follow the storm? What is the great army of workmen doing that now appears to be quarreling over the remains? Are they still using the tremendous power of Darwin's ideas to restore order, or are they looking for new laws and for new materials upon which to build a philosophy of life, the foundations of which shall go down to the bedrock of matter and force?

Only the masters may answer, each for his domain only. But the masters take no thought of the inquisitive strangers stumbling over the wreckage of the old, and through the amazing labyrinths of the new. The laborer is more voluble, and when asked, What of your present success and hopes of the future? freely answers according to his knowledge.

* * * * * *

Up to the time the "Origin of Species" was published the doctrine of Special Creation was the one generally accepted by both Science and the Church. This doctrine was to the effect that about five or six thousand years ago the world and all that therein is was created out of empty space, in the twinkling of an eye, by the wave of a Hand and the sound of a Word.

It was not always so. The Greek philosophers and the early Church Fathers looked on the universe and saw that it was a growing thing. It had changed, it was changing, and it would continue to change. Its secrets were open to all that cared to look upon them.

In the sixteenth century the Church withdrew its forces from the open field of Nature and intrenched itself within the dogma of Special Creation. It said to its people, God made the world. Leave it alone. Look to your own future, or you are lost forever. It built its altar in front of Nature and placed a terrible guard over it, saying: Away! On your life and all that you hold dear, stand back! There is no admission to the Workshop of the Creator. Creatures like you may not look on the machinery of the Universe. But the Church, with all its mighty power, could not hide Nature behind a Veil. It could not make all men blind all the time, but it could stop their mouths. Some men saw, and marveled at what they saw, but dared not speak.

From generation to generation knowledge grew, at first slowly, but with increasing momentum and with irresistible force. As knowledge grew, fear vanished and sedition raised its head. The guards themselves peeped behind the Veil and smiled.

In the eighteenth century there was open rebellion. Philosophers asked impertinent questions. Goethe and Erasmus Darwin sang seditious songs. Buffon expressed his ill-concealed mutiny in noncommittal enigmas. Courage failing, he ran. The heroic Lamarck spoke openly with the courage and with the authority of conviction. He was struck down by his own colleague, Cuvier.

A period of quiet followed. But the time was ripe. The power was already there. In 1844 Robert Chambers, in his "Vestiges of Creation," published the first elaborately planned attack against the dogma of Special Creation. Herbert Spencer was wandering about in the magazine with a flaming torch. But although philosophy burns freely, it produces little heat. Those that saw shuddered, but nothing happened.

The explosion came in 1859.

For twenty years Darwin had been quietly, almost secretly, collecting the materials for his great work. He still hesitated. Without warning, from the other end of the world, came word to him from Alfred Russell Wallace that the inspiration of a few hours had given him what Darwin, with infinite care, had labored for years to perfect. The wires thus crossed produced the fateful spark. The effect was instantaneous. The barriers fell, the gates were opened, and strong men armed with instruments that have no conscience and no fear invaded the sacred places, testing, prying, overthrowing. The mob followed, looked on, and laughed. It saw only the ruins. It tore away the Veil. Too late! All had vanished. Only the bright fields and the warm sun remained. But there would be no more signs, no more threats, and that hateful Eye was out. The mob shouted: "Where is thy lustre now, Oh, Church? King Church is dead! Long live King Science!"

Science had won the great victory of all time. Man was free. Free to look into the face of Nature without fear. Free to speak, free to organize the heritage of the children of men. Truth is round about us. Man alone is the God of error. Science could not reach Truth through the Church. The Church could not see Truth without Science.

But the Church was not dead. The conflict passed, readjustment followed, and then reunion. There is still some bitterness and some do not yet know that peace has been declared, or even that a great battle has been fought and won.

The Church is now a practical, experimental school in ethics and morality, teaching the evolution and the control of the spiritual life, as Science does that of the physical life. Science and the Church, reunited, are the two great procreant forces of the world, father and mother of the Man to come.

It is an extraordinary coincidence that Darwin and Lincoln, born the same day of the same year, nearly fifty years later became the great emancipators of men. One liberated the negro from the bonds of the State, the other freed Mankind from the bonds of Superstition. It is for that for which they will be remembered.

* * * * * *

Darwin's great discovery was the Law of Natural Selection. He regarded Natural Selection as the principal cause of Organic Evolution.

Darwin showed that all the species of animals and plants, including Man, could not have been created five thousand years ago, because each species was a slowly changing group of individuals. Some species had died out millions of years ago and new species were now appearing. If this process had been going on all this immense time it meant that all animals and plants, from the lowest to the highest, were cousins, or blood relatives by common descent. It meant that the Naturalists, who for years had been arranging animals and plants according to their resemblances into classes, orders, genera, and species, were unconsciously building a genealogical tree, or family tree, of the living world. It meant that the Paleontologists, who had been digging the fossilized remains of animals and plants out of the earth, had been unconsciously reconstructing the historical record of the successive kinds of life that had lived on the earth's surface during the immeasurable past.

Darwin then studied the way in which man had produced, for his own use, new kinds of plants and animals. The breeder waits and watches; when an animal is born that for any reason pleases him it is isolated and mated with a similar one. After many generations he has in his possession animals that look very different and are very different from the original ones. In this way he has changed or improved his stock so much either in color, size, form, speed, or intelligence, that some of them look like new species of animals, and would be so regarded if seen in a wild condition.

Darwin saw the same selective principle at work in Nature, but working more slowly and with less precision. Nature is prodigal of offspring. All are not alike, and all are not dropped in the same place or surroundings. Competition ensues, for light, air, food, protection, mates. Slowly, very slowly, from generation to generation, those individuals of a species that are most competent gain a little over the less competent. They have a better chance to gain food, shelter, and mates, and to produce more like themselves. The less competent may find some other environment better suited to their structure and powers, or they may die before they have a chance to reproduce themselves.

In this way Nature gradually kills off the incompetent and allows the competent to survive. There is no ethics or morality in the process. The one likely to survive depends on circumstances. It may be quick or slow, brave or timid, weak or strong, stupid, or intelligent, deaf, blind, legless, gutless, or mouthless. Anything but sexless. As long as it finds some place to live till it reproduces more like itself it is fit and competent.

As the conditions of life for any one race of animals are not only exceedingly complicated, but are continually changing, new adaptations arise to meet these new conditions. Hence there has been a continual succession of adaptations, or evolution of new forms of life, since life began. It is going on now, and will continue to do so as long as life endures.

Darwin thus gave the first impressive explanation of the way in which organic evolution was brought about and for the existing fitness of things in Nature.

Men were convinced that species were not fixed things, fresh from the hands of a Creator, but the ever-changing ripples on a vast current of life that has been flowing for millions of years.

Fitness, or adaptation of living things to their surroundings, is not in itself evidence that an external intelligent Designer created every nook and cranny of the world, and then designed living things to fit them. On the contrary, the doctrine of evolution teaches that adaptation has been in all cases a slow process of mutual readjustment, like a river to its bed, or the roots of a tree to a crevice in the rocks.

Adaptation exists because the unadapted, or the unfit, is an impossibility. If the unfit appears for the moment, it is already condemned and awaits execution.

* * * * * *

But it soon became apparent that Natural Selection was not an all-sufficient cause of evolution. Selecting animals that present certain characters, and breeding them to perpetuate those characters, does not explain how the things presented are produced.

For example: If the immigration laws of the United States were of such a nature as to exclude all immigrants except those six feet tall, with blue eyes, and of Anglo-Saxon parentage, no doubt the American race of the future would be very different, physically and mentally, from what it will be under the present conditions. But the future student of American civilization would not be entirely satisfied with the explanation that the exclusion of one kind of immigrant and the admission of another kind produced the result. That was indeed an important factor; but he would also inquire: Where did the admitted immigrants get their stature and complexion to begin with? What was the history of the Anglo-Saxon race from which they came? What effect did the American food, climate, and mode of living have on the immigrants after their arrival? Are the effects of the old mode of living still visible under the new conditions, or did the new conditions blot out the old scars and create new ones in their place?

Even this simple problem, simple compared to the whole immeasurable network of animal and plant life with which the biologist has to deal, is too complicated for complete analysis. Only a general estimate of relative values could be obtained, and these would vary according to the point of view. The opinions of the immigration officer, the statesman, historian, teacher, and biologist would probably be valuable, but neither conclusive nor harmonious.

It is not surprising, therefore, that biologists, working in widely separated fields, hold conflicting views on the various phases of animal life. They agree, as practically all scientists do, in accepting Evolution as the only intelligible explanation of Nature. They differ in their valuation of the causes of Evolution, and they often differ as to which is cause and which effect. In the latter case each believes the other mistakes the cart for the horse. It is surprisingly easy to mistake the cart for the horse, if you are not sure which way the procession is moving.

The specialist in Biology can know but little about what others are doing or have done. Hence his estimate of large values often depends on an exceptionally clear vision of one field of work only, or is based on detached fragments of an unknown elevation and stability in reference to other fields. Nevertheless the great army of biologists, following in Darwin's footsteps, have but one aim; to so understand the past history and the present mechanism of life that they can predict, and to some extent guide or control, the future. The biologist can never be more than the Prophet and the Guide of Life. Neither Man, nor Science, nor Nature herself has power to create.

* * * * * *

The ascertained facts arising in incredible numbers from widely separated sources are slowly filling the reservoirs of Biology.

The Anatomists are working out the structure of living things with extraordinary care and minuteness.

The Physiologists with equal care are observing and testing the action and interaction of each organ and of the whole organism.

The Embryologists are following step by step the growth of the germ within the egg till it breaks its bonds, lives, grows old, and dies. Nothing available escapes scrutiny. The ovum of the plant, sponge, jellyfish, worm, spider, frog, man, all fall under the microscope, and muscles, stomach, eye, and brain are traced from their first glimmering emergence till the time comes for them to go back once more into the festering furnace.

The Systematists are arranging the known forms of life according to their degree of resemblance into elaborate tables which show their relationship by descent, and are thus building the genealogical tree of living things.

The Paleontologists uncover the dead of a million years and interpret the tales they tell in broken words.

The Statisticians measure and weigh and tabulate large numbers of this part or that, now under one condition, now under another, and for long periods of time, in order to detect those slow-moving, hesitating changes and their causes, that would not be visible under other conditions.

The Breeders are keeping accurate pedigree records and producing new kinds of animals and plants for special uses. Some are working for pleasure, others for profit, and still others for more remote scientific ends. All are increasing our knowledge of heredity.

The Outdoor Biologists, or Oecologists, are studying the relations of animals and plants to their surroundings and to one another; migration, effects of soil, food, climate; methods of protection, &c. In short, the social and the home life of animals and plants at large.

The Experimental Evolutionists are studying the machinery of life by eliminating certain parts, or conditions, and perhaps substituting others in their place. They watch the effects of these changes on the running of the machinery and then draw their conclusions.

The Cytologists, with the aid of reagents and powerful microscopes, study the physics and the chemistry of protoplasm, the ultimate slime, the cosmic matter of life. They mark the living comets in their course and photograph the collisions that start one more eddy of swirling matter on its way to become a worm, a starfish, a bee, or a mouse.

Which class of workers can best answer the great problems of life?

Not the outdoor Naturalist. He sees only the coming and going of the completed product on parade. Not the Genealogist. The great events in evolution are too remote to be clearly seen through the mist of time. Not the Anatomist. He sees only the machinery of the dead. Not the Embryologist. He sees only the assembling of the machinery. Not the Experimentalist. He sees only the cripples of his own making. The springs of life are beyond his reach. Not the Cytologist. He deals only in the raw materials of life. The proteids and other compounds in the egg are to the future organism what steam, iron, and coal are to the future engine, or what wood pulp, printers' ink, and brains are to the future newspaper. A cat is indeed made of protoplasm, but many things happen before cat eggplasm reaches the cat stage.

Thus every modern biologist is handicapped by the extent to which his science has grown and by the gradual narrowing of his own field of activity. What he gains in precision and detail he loses in perspective.

No Naturalist ever covered the whole field of Biology, or is likely to do so again, with such all-embracing and discriminating vision as Darwin. He was outdoor Naturalist, Botanist, Zoologist, Geologist, Breeder, Statistician, and Experimentalist. It was his very breadth of horizon that enabled him to detect the slow currents of evolution that escaped his contemporaries.

His successors are in danger of being buried alive in their laboratories under their own productions. The pin-hole, kitchen naturalist has keen vision and a wonderful sense of taste. He knows the contents of the kettle and when it will boil and how long. But let his senses be never so keen, unless from time to time he casts aside his working garments and sits at the great open-air banquet of life, he will smell of the kitchen and have the vision of a cook.

* * * * * *

The attitude of the various workers in Biology toward the larger problems of life may be illustrated in a crude way by the kind of answers they would give to a simple hypothetical case.

Suppose three similar races of animals, human beings, if you like, meet in battle. One race is red-haired and good fighters; one black-haired and well armed, but lacking in wisdom, and the other light-haired, indifferent fighters, but good runners. The Redheads win, survive, flourish. The Blackheads are beaten and nearly exterminated. The Whiteheads run away and flourish elsewhere.

A few hundred years later the public calls for an explanation of why things happened as they did. A Congress of Biologists summoned to pass judgment on the case might offer the following explanations:

A thorough-going Darwinian would say: This is a clear case of Natural Selection. In the struggle for existence the fittest won and survived, the unfit were either eliminated or had to move on to more favorable surroundings. Where the Redheads got their red hair and courage, the Blackheads their weapons, and the Whiteheads their speed we do not know. The fact that they did have them determined the result.

A Lamarckian would say the Redheads won because their ancestors lived in a country where fighting was frequent. They grew in skill and strength by practicing fighting. Each generation inherited the effects and added a little more as a result of its own experience. The Whiteheads got their speed in a similar way. If the Blackheads, in the past, had had more incentives to use their heads, they might have won by strategy.

The Professor of Mimicry and Protective Resemblance desired to have it placed on record that a coal black head, in an open plain like that in which the fight took place, is a very conspicuous object; whereas a slow-moving, russet-colored head in the dead grass is a very inconspicuous one. The Blackheads, therefore, in spite of their superior weapons, were probably beaten because their conspicuous tops made an easy target for the protectively colored Redheads. The Whiteheads took warning, and migrated into a colder climate, where the snow and ice made a good background for them, but a poor one for the Redheads.

The Expert on Animal Behavior remarks that the Professor's point was well made and a valuable contribution to the discussion. But he would raise the question whether the Redhead was a good fighter merely because he had fought often, or whether he fought often because it was easy for him and because he liked fighting. One that likes fighting naturally picks out a place to live where fighting is to be had. The latter view appeared to him the more probable. He would say, in other words, that a Redhead reacts in a very definite and constant manner to the stimulus produced by the sight of fighting. He may therefore be called positively combative, because he naturally turns toward the source of fighting and fights automatically when brought into actual contact with his opponent. The Whitehead, on the other hand, is negatively combative because he naturally turns away from the source of that stimulus.

The Outdoor Naturalist, with an historical mind and a leaning toward statistics, asks to be heard. He states that the records show that the Blackheads have always been good fighters, and with their superior weapons had as good a chance to win as their opponents. But on the day before the fight there was an unexpected rain, the weapons of the Blackheads were carelessly exposed and their efficiency greatly reduced. The real cause of the defeat of the Blackheads, therefore, was an unfortunate combination of circumstances, namely, a careless hour in conjunction with a rainy day. An internal cause and an external one. In time the Blackheads may recover and the result of the next conflict may be different.

A Weismannian interrupts the discussion at this point. It is true, he says, that practice perfects the eye and hand, but Heredity neither deals in second-hand materials nor has she any secret channels to transmit the accumulated profits of the body to its heirs. When Mr. Redhead began life he received from his father and mother, in about equal proportions, an endowment fund of bodymaking materials. One part of the whole fund was to build a body for his own use, a like part was to be held in trust for his heirs. Whether Mr. Redhead spends his share in riotous living or in meditation will depend on the quality of his stock and the nature of his surroundings. When his shutters are closed for the last time his stock, and the profits, if any, are burned by the State. If Mr. Redhead has not previously invested his trust fund, by merging it with another, it also is destroyed.

The demonstrated efficiency of the Redheads was therefore predetermined both by the quality of the ancestral trust funds and by the successful result of the succeeding mergers, not by the way in which each generation spent its annuities. It is clear that the particular combination of trust funds producing red hair and combativeness is an effective one, and that the efficiency of the Redhead trustee insures the perpetuation of the Redhead trust funds.

The Animal Breeder congratulates the Weismannian on the extraordinary ingenuity of his hypothesis. While the merits of this particular controversy do not interest us, he said, we venture to assert that if the merging of the Redhead trust funds could be controlled as we control those of guinea pigs and fowls, we could produce a race of super-Redheads combining superior speed, weapons, intelligence, and fighting instincts with hair of any color desired.

The Cytologist meantime was becoming more and more excited. Quite right, he exclaims, and if I had a microscope powerful enough, and the right kind of chemicals, I could look into the egg and see Heredity shuffle the pack, throw the discard into the fire, and then deal out her coupons; one hand for the Player, a similar one for his House. I could not only tell which germ would grow and which would not, but I could point out the particular ones that would later produce red hair, and those that could be cashed only in speed, sex, or brains.

The Embryologists protest that the Weismannians and the Cytologists have gone too far. You claim too much. You are perilously near the old pre-formationists who thought they could detect the whole future organism in miniature within the egg. You are juggling with words for which there are no corresponding realities. Your imaginary "corpuscles" explain nothing, because they have no causal value except what you choose to give them.

Red hair and speed are among the last events to be realized in an exceedingly long series of changes. They are complex events of which the basic materials are as yet widely scattered in the world at large outside the egg, while the incidents that will mold them into shape still lie deeply buried in the womb of time.

It may be that murder hides in a glass of whisky, but even the discovery there of the "biophores" of a bludgeon or of a broken head would not identify the murderer or tell how the deed was done.

No sane Geologist would search cosmic matter for the germs of an earthquake or of the Mississippi River or allow himself to think of the evolution of these events in such terms.

We may speak of a molecule of water, but not of a molecule, or of any other kind of a corpuscle, of a river, an engine, or an eye. Water is a collection of like units complete in itself. A live river, a live engine, or a live eye is in each case a collection of unlike parts constantly changing and complete only while kept in action by a stream of external forces and materials.

The use of symbols as substitutes for long series of events, or that imply the corpuscular preformation of organs is based on a totally false conception of the nature of vital processes and of their evolution. They draw the attention away from the real sequence of cause and effect, and lull the mind into the belief that it is making real progress on a sure footing of facts, where it has merely bridged the chasm of the unknown with a word.

* * * * * * * * *

The Congress of Biologists adjourned without reaching a decision, but they were agreed upon one point: the Redheads won a victory. Why they won it is still an open question.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

Husband and Wife Should Incorporate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the letter signed "Lear," who considers it right a wife who earns should pay her husband's debts, is a man after my own heart. I wish my wife earned money. But when he says marriage is a partnership, I balk. Every man and wife should incorporate—form a close corporation, of course—and then, when there are debts to pay and no assets, just think how pleasant it would be to have a receiver appointed to pay off all creditors out of the visible (or invisible) holdings of the corporation, while the two stockholders' personal property could not be levied upon. Partnerships are out of date, Brother Lear.

THE MODERN WAY.

New York, Feb. 10, 1909.

LINCOLN.

A man of shadows, yet the light
Shone through him, constant, soft, and
white;

The pure white light of soul and mind
That touched and warmed all humankind.

A man of purpose, gentle, brave,
The friend of freeman and of slave,

He held the Nation in the grasp
Of such a hand as brothers clasp.

A man of shadows, yet in him
The Nation's glory is not dim.

W. J. LAMPTON.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

[Fac-simile of the first page of The New York Times Announcing Lincoln's Death.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4230. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

OUR GREAT LOSS

Death of President Lincoln.

The Songs of Victory Drowned in Sorrow.

CLOSING SCENES OF A NOBLE LIFE.

The Great Sorrow of an Afflicted Nation.

Party Differences Forgotten in Public Grief.

Vice-President Johnson Inaugurated as Chief Executive.

MR. SEWARD WILL RECOVER.

John Wilkes Booth Believed to be the Assassin.

Manifestations of the People Throughout the Country.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—4:10 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The President continues insensible and is sinking.

Secretary SEWARD remains without change.

FREDERICK SEWARD's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The [illegible] is still alive, but hopeless. Maj. [illegible] wound is not dangerous.

[illegible] now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, WILKES BOOTH being the one that shot the President, and the other companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in BOOTH's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from." BOOTH and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

Major-Gen. Dix:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—3 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Official notice of the death of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was given by the heads of departments this morning to ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President, upon whom the constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. JOHNSON, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office, as President of the United States, assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of departments in cabinet meeting, at the Treasury Building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second—WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. SEWARD, and his son, FREDERICK SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary.

Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on [illegible] duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the government.

All business in the departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. SEWARD remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Additional Details of the Lamentable Event.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

The assassin of President LINCOLN left behind him his hat and a spur.

The hat was picked up in the President's box and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described as the one belonging to the suspected man by other parties, not allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprize him of the attack on Mr. LINCOLN, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away.

It had been Mr. STANTON's intention to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to the theatre, and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented.

It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent RICHARDS, and his assistants, were at work to discover the assassin.

In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Maj. WALLACH and several members of the City Government were soon on the spot and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city.

Every street in Washington was patrolled, at the request of Mr. RICHARDS.

Gen. AUGUR sent horses to mount the police.

Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:

"As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin. A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. RICHARDS and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify and the evidence as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive to this point. The murderer of President LINCOLN was JOHN WILKES BOOTH. His hat was found in the private box, and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident, after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

This man BOOTH has played more than once at Ford's Theatre, and is, of course, acquainted with its exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is well understood.

The person who assassinated Secretary SEWARD left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

CLOSING SCENES.

Particulars of His Last Moments—Record of His Condition Before Death—His Death.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—11 o'clock A. M.

The *Star* extra says:

"At 7:20 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. GURLEY then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. LINCOLN, Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, Mrs. JOHN HAY, the Private Secretary, and others, were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. ABBOTT, show the condition of the late President through out the night:

11 o'clock—Pulse 44.
11:05 o'clock—Pulse 45, and growing weaker.
11:10 o'clock—Pulse 45.
11:15 o'clock—Pulse 42.
11:20 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 27 to 29.
11:25 o'clock—Pulse 42.
11:32 o'clock—Pulse 48 and full.
11:40 o'clock—Pulse 45.
11:45 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 22.
12 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 22.
12:15 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 21—echmos both eyes.
12:30 o'clock—Pulse 45.
12:32 o'clock—Pulse 60.
12:35 o'clock—Pulse 66.
12:40 o'clock—Pulse 69; right eye much swollen and echmosed.
12:45 o'clock—Pulse 70.
12:55 o'clock—Pulse 80; struggling motion of arms.
1 o'clock—Pulse 86; respiration 30.
1:30 o'clock—Pulse 95; appearing easier.
1:45 o'clock—Pulse 86—very quiet, respiration irregular.
Mrs. LINCOLN present.
2:10 o'clock—Mrs. LINCOLN retired with ROBERT LINCOLN to an adjoining room.
2:30 o'clock—President very quiet—pulse 54—respiration 28.
2:52 o'clock—Pulse 48—respiration 30.
3 o'clock—Visited again by Mrs. LINCOLN.
3:25 o'clock—Respiration 28 and regular.
3:35 o'clock—Prayer by Rev. Dr. GURLEY.
4 o'clock—Respiration 26 and regular.
4:15 o'clock—Pulse 60—respiration 25.
6:50 o'clock—Respiration 28—regular—sleeping.
6 o'clock—Pulse failing—respiration 28.
6:30 o'clock—Still failing and labored breathing.
7 o'clock—Symptoms of immediate dissolution.
7:22 o'clock—Death.

Surrounding the death-bed of the President were Secretaries STANTON, WELLES, USHER, Attorney-General SPEED, Postmaster-General DENNISON, M. B. FIELD, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Judge OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Senator Sumner, R. F. Andrews, of New-York; Gen. Todd, of Dacotah; John Hay, Private Secretary; Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Gen. Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenney, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, and Doctors E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Mr. Lieberman. Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until about 5 o'clock, and Chief-Justice Chase, after several hours' attendance during the night, returned early this morning.

Immediately after the President's death a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary STANTON, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries STANTON, WELLES and USHER, Postmaster-General DENNISON, and Attorney-General SPEED, were present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

Removal of the Remains to the Executive Mansion—Feeling in the City.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the executive mansion this morning at 9:30 o'clock, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. AUGUR and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises, Senator YATES and Representative FARNSWORTH being among the number admitted.

The body is being embalmed, with a view to its removal to Illinois.

Flags over the department and throughout the city are at half-mast. Scarcely any business is being transacted anywhere either on private or public account.

Our citizens, without any preconcert whatever, are draping their premises with festoons of mourning.

The bells are tolling mournfully. All is the deepest gloom and sadness. Strong men weep in the streets. The grief is wide-spread and deep and in strange contrast to the joy so lately manifested over our recent military victories.

This is indeed a day of gloom.

Reports prevail that Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, who was kindly assisting the nursing of Secretary SEWARD, received a stab in the back. His shoulder blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body. The prospect are that he will recover.

A report is circulated, repeated by almost everybody, that BOOTH was captured fifteen miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true, as asserted, that the War Department has received such information, it will doubtless be officially promulgated.

The government departments are closed by order, and will be draped with the usual emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempting to enter or leave the city.

AUTOPSY UPON THE BODY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

An autopsy was held this afternoon over the body of President LINCOLN by Surgeon-General BARNES and Dr. STONE, assisted by other eminent medical men.

The coffin is of mahogany, is covered with black cloth, and lined with lead, the latter also being covered with white satin.

A silver plate upon the coffin over the breast bears the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Born July 12, 1809,
Died April 15, 1865.

The remains have been embalmed.

A few locks of hair were removed from the President's head for the family previous to the remains being placed in the coffin.

THE ASSASSINS.

Circumstances Tending to Inculpate J. W. Booth—Description of his Confederate in the Crime.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

There is no confirmation of the report that the murderer of the President has been arrested.

Among the circumstances tending to fix a participation in the crime on BOOTH, were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious, the mine not yet being ready to be sprung.

The *Extra Intelligencer* says: "From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. SEWARD and his sons, is JOHN SURRATT, of Prince George County, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at NAYLOR's stable, on Fourteenth-street. SURRATT is a young man, with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George County."

About 11 o'clock last night two men crossed the Anacostia Bridge, one of whom gave his name as BOOTH, and the other as SMITH. The latter is believed to be JOHN SURRATT.

Last night a riderless horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables previously mentioned as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting as to whether BOOTH crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot; but as it is believed that he rode across it, it is presumed that he had exchanged his horse.

From information to the possession of the authorities it is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensive.

The Vice-President and other prominent members of the Administration were particularly inquired for by suspected parties, and their precise localities accurately obtained; but providentially, in their cases, the scheme miscarried.

A boat was at once sent down the Potomac to notify the gunboats on the river of the awful crime, in order that all possible means should be taken for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The most ample precautions have been taken, and it is not believed the culprits will long succeed in evading the avenging arm of justice.

The second extra of the *Evening Star* says:

"Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal of the defenses north of the Potomac, is engaged in taking testimony to-day, all of which fixes the assassination upon J. WILKES BOOTH.

Judge OLIN, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice MILLER, are also engaged to-day, at the Police Headquarters, on Tenth-street, in taking the testimony of a large number of witnesses.

Lieut. TERRELL, of Col. INGRAHAM's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hotel, where BOOTH had been stopping, and took possession of his trunk, in which was found a Colonel's military dress-coat, two pairs of drawers, two boxes of cartridges and a package of letters, all of which are now in the possession of the military authorities.

One of these letters, bearing the date of Hookstown, Md., seems to implicate BOOTH. The writer speaks of "the mysterious affair in which you are engaged," and urges BOOTH to proceed to Richmond, and ascertain the views of the authorities there upon the subject. The writer of the letter endeavors to persuade BOOTH from carrying his designs into execution at that time, for the reason, as the writer alleges, that the government had its suspicions aroused. The writer of the letter seems to have been implicated with BOOTH in "the mysterious affair" referred to, as he informs BOOTH in the letter that he would prefer to express his views verbally, and then goes on to say that he was out of money, had no clothes, and would be compelled to leave home, as his family were desirous that he should dissolve his connection with BOOTH. This letter is written on note paper, in a small, neat hand, and simply bears the signature of "SAM."

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted over two hours, the future policy of the government toward Virginia was discussed, the best feeling prevailed. It is stated that it was determined to adopt a very liberal policy, as was recommended by the President. It is said that this meeting was the most harmonious held for over two years, the President exhibiting throughout that magnanimity and kindness of heart which has ever characterized his treatment of the rebellious States, and which has been so illy requited on their part.

One of the members of the Cabinet remarked to a friend as he left the door, that "The government was to-day stronger than it had been for three years past."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—3.30 P. M.

To-day no one is allowed to leave the city by rail conveyance, or on foot, and the issuing of passes from the Headquarters of the Department of Washington has been suspended by Gen. AUGUR.

Probable Attempt of the Assassins to Escape into Canada—Order from the War Department.

[CIRCULAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C.—9.40 A. M., April 15.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary SEWARD are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part, and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day. But in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

N. L. JEFFERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Acting Provost-Marshal General.

MR. SEWARD AND SON.

Secretary Seward will Recover—Frederick Seward Still Very Low.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

Mr. SEWARD will recover.

FREDERICK SEWARD is still unconscious. He breathes calmly and has an easy pulse. His head is dreadfully contused and lacerated.

An invalid soldier nurse saved Mr. SEWARD's life.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15.

Gen. GRANT arrived in this city late last night on his way to Jersey, but was intercepted on his way to Walnut-street wharf, by a dispatch from the office of the Associated Press, and it is supposed he returned to Washington immediately.

His Return to Washington—Dispatch from Mrs. Grant.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Saturday, April 15.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT left Burlington for Washington, at 6 o'clock this morning.

MRS. U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

Gen. GRANT, who left yesterday for New-Jersey, and who was informed of the assassination as he was leaving Philadelphia this morning, arrived here on a special train about noon, and immediately proceeded to the President's house.

The Theatres.

Dispatches from Boston announce that all the theatres in that city will be closed until further notice.

In this city a movement of the same kind has been inaugurated. Fox's Old Bowery Theatre will be closed this evening.

THE SUCCESSION.

Mr. Johnson Inaugurated as President.

The Oath Administered by Secretary Chase.

He Will Perform His Duties Trusting in God.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—12 A. M.

ANDREW JOHNSON was sworn into office as President of the United States by Chief-Justice CHASE, to-day, at eleven o'clock.

Secretary McCULLOCH and Attorney-General SPEED, and others were present.

He remarked:

"The duties are mine. I will perform them, trusting in God.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

At an early hour this morning, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and, requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. JOHNSON immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice CHASE was informed of the fact and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCULLOCH, of the Treasury Department, Attorney-General SPEED, J. P. BLAIR, Sr., Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Senators FOOT, of Vermont, RAMSAY, of Minnesota, YATES, of Illinois, STEWART, of Nevada, HALE, of New Hampshire, and Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois.

At eleven o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. JOHNSON received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming.

Mr. JOHNSON appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President JOHNSON will issue his first proclamation to the American People.

It is expected, though nothing has been definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President LINCOLN will take place on or about Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., April 13, 1865.

Owing to recent events, the permission for the reassembling of the gentlemen recently acting as the Legislature of Virginia, is rescinded. Should any of the gentlemen come to the city under the notice of reassembling already published, they will be furnished passports to return to their homes. Any of the persons named in the call signed by J. A. CAMPBELL and others, who are found in the city, twelve hours after the publication of this notice, will be subject to arrest, unless they are residents of this city.

E. O. C. ORD, Maj.-Gen.,
Commanding the Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, Va., April 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 37.—Provost-Marshals will grant no passes to citizens from the North or to officers to come to this city, except on orders from the President, the Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT or the Department Commander.

Officers and soldiers now in the city will return to their respective commands at once, or be subject to arrest and confinement.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ORD.

E. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The *Whig* says: Maj.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps and Commandant of the forces occupying Richmond, has been relieved from his command, and assigned to Petersburgh and vicinity. Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding the Army of the James, assumes command of this department.

The report that Gen. R. E. LEE arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, was incorrect. The statement originated in the fact that Gen. CUSTIS LEE had reached the city on a visit to his mother, Mrs. R. E. LEE. CUSTIS LEE is a prisoner in the hands of the Union army, and, being at City Point, was kindly permitted to come to this city to see his mother; who was reported to be in ill-health.

The whereabouts of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is not known here—at least, not outside of official circles. He is daily expected at Richmond.

Personal.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 14.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS and family left this morning for New-Orleans.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Popular Feeling in New-York and the Country.

REMARKABLE MEETING IN WALL-STREET

Speeches of Representative Men.

Doings of the City Council and Other Public Bodies

Public Expression Throughout the Country.

Sympathy of the Nova Scotia Parliament.

A Rebel Flag Ordered to be Hauled Down.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. FENTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 15.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing over national victory into one of national mourning. It is fitting, therefore, that the 20th of April, heretofore set apart as a day of thanksgiving, should now be dedicated to services appropriate to a season of national bereavement. Bowing reverently to the Providence of God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day to acknowledge our dependence on Him who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to Union, Peace and Liberty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

By the Governor,
GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary.

The State Legislature.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

After an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. SELKIRK, Mr. HUMPHREY said:

Mr. President—I understand that His Excellency the Governor is about to send a communication to this body, announcing the terrible calamity that has befallen our country. I move, therefore that no business be transacted until the reception of the communication from the Governor.

Subsequently Col. HASTINGS, the Governor's Private Secretary, appeared where the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

STATE OF NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, April 15, 1865.

To the Legislature:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Legislature the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States. It is with emotions of profoundest sorrow that I make this announcement to your honorable body. Such an event is a national calamity, and under the circumstances now attending the bereavement, the nation weeps with heightened anguish. To be deprived of his wisdom, experience and counsel at a time when most important to return to the United States peace, fraternity and prosperity—at a time when the gigantic war which confronted him at the threshold of his Administration is about drawing to a close, and a final deliverance obtained from our civil disturbances for which we have sacrificed so much, is a calamity, that will cause the deepest sorrow and gloom to the millions of our land, and to the friends of freedom throughout the world.

This is the third time in our history that the Republic has been subjected to this trial, but it is hoped that our good cause and country, watered by a nation's tears and sanctified by its prayers, will pass in safety through the ordeal to a higher life and destiny. I have also to communicate to you the sad intelligence that our noble Secretary of State, and honored, favored son of New-York, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, was likewise a victim of the tragic plot of the assassins, and now lies in an unconscious condition. May God spare his life to his nation.

R. E. FENTON, Governor.

Mr. FOLGER moved the following resolution, which was adopted by consent, in silence:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the message of his Excellency, the Governor, be referred to a joint committee of five from the Senate and seven from the Assembly, which was adopted and transmitted to the Assembly, when a recess was taken until 11 30 o'clock.

The President announced the committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Folger, Murphy, Andrews, Cook and Sessler.

Subsequently the committee reported the following through Mr. FOLGER:

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on the message of His Excellency the Governor, this date transmitted to the Legislature, makes the following report:

The Committee bearing in mind that the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States will probably take place on some early day, in the next week, and that such day will be observed throughout the whole country as a day of solemn recognition of the tragic and awful event which now fills all thoughts, and that the Legislature will join in that observance, do unanimously recommend that on the day which shall be appointed for such obsequies, the two Houses of the Legislature do meet in their respective chambers, at the hour appointed for such funeral ceremonies, and that there, the two Houses being opened with prayer by clergymen especially selected for that service, resolutions appropriate to the occasion be offered. That the Joint Committee of the two Houses be now empowered to sit again to draft such resolutions, and report them on that day to the respective Houses, and to report the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, if the Assembly concur, That, viewing this unexampled and solemn event as demanding a cessation of legislative business, do now adjourn until Tuesday of next week, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Chairman of the Senate Committee.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Chairman of the Assembly Committee.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.

Citizens of New York:

The death of the President of the United States may well excite your profound grief and amazement. I respectfully recommend that business be suspended, and that a public mourning, for the departed Chief Magistrate be observed throughout the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Expressions of Sorrow.

But few words are needed to express the condition of our city since the reception of the news of President LINCOLN's assassination. All men sorrow. All hearts are grieved and sickened at the great calamity which oppresses the nation, and universal gloom attests the sincerity of those who

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEW ANALYSIS OF LINCOLN AND TRIBUTES IN POEM AND PROSE

An Intimate Study of His Character and Career by the Rev. Mr. Schlechter—William Knox's "Mortality" One of the Martyr President's Favorites.

THE TIMES herewith presents to its readers a souvenir of Abraham Lincoln's centenary. It contains a facsimile of the first page of this newspaper published on April 16, 1865, announcing the President's death from the shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, and the editorial of the same date.

Also included in this souvenir are facsimiles of the Emancipation Proclamation, which goes down in history as one of the greatest of State papers, and the famous Gettysburg address, a masterpiece of oratory.

There are, in fact, many features of nation-wide interest to be found in these pages. The poem entitled "Mortality," from the pen of William Knox, is noteworthy among them. These were Lincoln's favorite verses, every line of which he knew by heart. He was much given to quoting from them during the soul-trying days of the rebellion. The Harvard Commencement Ode, written by James Russell Lowell, and the famous poem from the pen of Tom Taylor, published in London Punch, will be found in the pages of the Centenary Souvenir.

Included also are liberal extracts from many of Lincoln's speeches and political addresses, all of which tend much to illuminate the character of the martyr President. The broad, human policies of the man may be seen in the speeches delivered in the years immediately preceding his election to the Presidency on the eve of the greatest of civil conflicts.

An original poem, written especially for this occasion by Edwin Markham, is one of the most interesting features of the souvenir. It is destined to take its place high among the Lincolniana.

The Rev. S. Schlechter's address on Lincoln, delivered last night at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which THE TIMES publishes in large part, is a scholarly production of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Schlechter presents an intimate study of Lincoln, and relates incidents of his career that give the present-day readers a true insight into the great man's character.

LINCOLN AS THE PUBLIC MAN.

Incidents of His Life That Disclose the Manner of Man He Was and His Way of Meeting Crises.

THE REV. S. SCHLECHTER delivered a lecture on Lincoln at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America last night, in which he gave intimate views of the life and career of the civil war President. The scholarly address was well received by a large audience. In the course of it, Dr. Schlechter said:

"Alexander H. Stephens, in his characterization of Lincoln says, 'The Union with him in sentiment rose to the sublimity of a religious mysticism, while his ideas of the structure and formation in logic rested upon nothing but the subtleties of a sophism.'

"Stephens was, by agreement of all, the ablest historian of the Confederacy, and some of us think the greatest man, and those who read his address given at Milledgeville, Georgia, in defense of the Union before the war between the States began, will further admit that he had the gift of seeing below the surface of things, for the condition of affairs as seen then by superficial observers, was all in favor of secession.

"Stephens was also one of the few prominent men of the Thirtieth Congress for whom Lincoln conceived great admiration during his first appearance in Washington in the capacity of a member of the House of Representatives. Lincoln was present when Stephens delivered 'the best speech of an hour's length' he had ever heard, which moved him so deeply that his 'old withered eyes were full of tears.'

"At a later date, again, when Lincoln already stood before the country as the President-elect, Stephens was the only Southern statesman whose opinion Lincoln was soliciting in reference to the coming struggle. Some historians even maintain that Lincoln seriously considered the possibility of inviting Stephens to become a member of his Cabinet.

"A characterization of Lincoln coming from such a source is worthy of our attention. It will, therefore, not be amiss if we devote an hour to this trait of religious mysticism in his character, touching, also, on one or two other traits which, by their seeming contrast, served either as a corrective or as an emphasis of this mystical trait.

His Youth.

"The youth of Lincoln offered little or no opportunity for the display of religious mysticism. Some historians of the high and dry kind take, as it seems, a regular pleasure in speaking of the surroundings that were about Lincoln as 'coarse, ignorant, and poverty stricken.' In a certain measure this is true.

"Lincoln himself described the part of Indiana in which he grew up as a 'wild region, with many bears and other animals still in the woods.' The conditions were thus semi-barbaric, and may be held responsible for whatever of coarseness respectability detected in the life of Lincoln.

"Barbarity, however, has the great redeeming virtue that there is little room in it for vulgarity, and this compensates sufficiently for the lack of many an accomplishment of civilization. By vulgarity, I mean that vice of civilization which makes men ashamed of himself and his next of kin, and pretend to be somebody else. It is a kind of social hypocrisy and not less pernicious to the development of character than religious hypocrisy to the development of saintliness.

"With Lincoln in particular, such simulation into which we are broken in consciously or unconsciously in a civilized community, would have proved fatal, as his great strength lay in the fact that he always remained himself, or, as somebody said: 'Lincoln is not a type. He stands alone—no ancestors—no fellows—no successors.'

"More serious, perhaps, is the charge of ignorance. In the pedigree for the Dictionary of Congress, Lincoln gave himself the mark, 'education defective.' Learned institutions of any kind were almost entirely unknown in those regions. 'If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard.'

"But even books which have wrought so many miracles in paving the way for many a self-taught man, leading to the highest academic honors, were scarce. The whole settlement in which Lincoln spent the greatest part of his early youth could hardly have commanded such a library as any youngster, even among the poorer classes, is able to call his own on the day of his confirmation.

Itinerary Ministers.

"Even the itinerary ministers of religion who would occasionally visit these pioneer settlements were less distinguished for their sources of information than for their forcible language, well-spiced with brimstone and other nether-world ingredients.

"But there is no cause to remonstrate with Providence on this account. For the few books which Lincoln might regard as his own, so that he could pore over them day and night, were of the best kind, consisting of the Bible, 'Aesop's Fables,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and Weem's 'Life of Washington.'

"All these works left a permanent impression upon him, which is traceable in the simplicity of his lucid style, and in his love of fable and parable as a means of illustrating a point.

"Shakespeare and a few other English poets, with whom he made acquaintance at a somewhat later date, may be added to this list. Perhaps it would have been better for Lincoln's reputation if Lincoln's later youth, which brought him to Illinois, where he came in contact with a more advanced civilization, would in respect of book learning, have not gone much further beyond the books or kind of books just mentioned—in addition, of course, to such works on the history and the Constitution of the United States, as were necessary for his mental equipment in his future career as lawyer and statesman.

"For those were the days in which the 'Ruins,' by Volney, and 'The Age of Reason,' by Tom Paine, were taken as seriously and read with as much eagerness as certain mediocre books dabbling in evolution and the survival of the fittest are read and discussed to-day.

"Lincoln in his zeal for knowledge did not escape the tendency of his age, and in impulsive moments gave expression to certain rationalistic views, which were afterwards seized upon with much avidity by friend and foe as representing 'the true Lincoln.' When reading such 'Lincolns', emphasizing the shortcomings of his youth and the lack of presentable ancestry, one can only think of the ancient Rabbinic but truly democratic principle:

"'They appoint not a leader over the community unless there hangs a mass of reptiles (in the shape of certain blemishes) behind him, lest he become overbearing.'

"Some writers apparently mistake the reptiles for an essential part of the man.

"Lincoln outgrew all his rationalistic, puerile performances soon enough when the time for such action came as could never have been accomplished without faith, in all its sublimity. This action was the saving of the Union, which was at the same time the great opportunity of his life, and, unfortunately, also, the occasion of his death.

"No religious hero ever entered upon his mission to conquer the world for an idea or a creed with more reverence and a deeper feeling of the need of divine assistance than did Lincoln, when he was about to leave his home and his old associates and associations, good and evil, for his new home and his new life in Washington.

"'I now leave,' he said in his farewell address to his fellow-citizens at Springfield, Illinois, 'not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail.' This sounds like a prayer; but the concluding lines of his Inaugural, given in Washington on the 4th of March, 1861, rise to the sublimity of a mystical hymn:

Must Not Be Enemies.

"'We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.'

"The expression, 'mystic chords of memory,' is significant. Napoleon the Great is recorded to have once made the remark, 'Religion means memory.' If the Union was to be saved, it had to be raised to the dignity of a religion, which means memory, an object hallowed by past associations, which alone holds out promises for the future.

"The effect of the first Union defeats upon the great persons of Washington and their entourage is recorded by Walt Whitman as 'a mixture of awful consternation, uncertainty, rage, shame, helplessness, and stupefying disappointment.' Lincoln himself made no exception in this respect, though his calm disposition preserved him from rage. His sublime faith, again, in the cause of the Union which, in the manner of a Luther, at the Diet of Worms, he considered to be God's cause, made real despair impossible.

"But this confidence did not exclude moments of terrible anguish and intense suffering. At times of frightful suspense he would envy the common soldier, and would willingly have exchanged places with him, while, after the terrible defeat of the Union forces at Fredericksburg, he exclaimed: 'Oh, if there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him.'

"His normal condition may be described as expectation inspired by the sense of the awful. It is well depicted in the answer given by him to a delegation of ministers importuning him with their well-meant counsel; and probably reflects his own mental attitude:

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'suppose all the property you possess were in gold, and you had placed it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara River on a rope. With slow, cautious, steady steps he walks the rope, bearing your all. Would you shake the cable and keep shouting to him, "Blondin, stand up a little straighter! Blondin, stoop a little more, go a little faster; lean more to the south! Now lean a little more to the north!" Would that be your behavior in such an emergency? No; you would hold your breath, everyone of you, as well as your tongues. You would keep your hands off until he was safe on the other side.'

"This simile is rather homely in its local color, but it struck me as peculiarly forcible many years ago, long before I had ever seen the Niagara Falls or ever heard of Blondin and his performances.

"The greatest human and at the same time religious document left to us by Lincoln, for which history hardly affords any model, except perhaps that of the Scriptures, is, as is well known, his Second Inaugural:

The Slavery Question.

"'The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from the divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

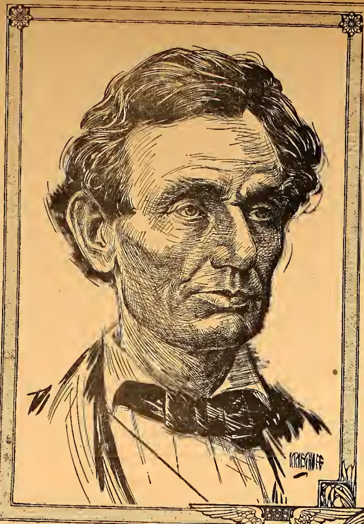
"'Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."'

"When reading the lines just given, one can hardly believe that they formed a part of a message addressed in the nineteenth century to an assembly composed largely of men of affairs and representatives of a special political party, surrounded by all the pomp and paraphernalia of one of the greatest legislative bodies the world had ever seen. One rather imagines himself transported into a camp of contrite sinners determined to leave the world and its vanities behind them, possessed of no other thought but that of reconciliation with their God, and addressed by their leader when about to set out on a course of penance.

"It was in controversies where Lincoln's humor proved so helpful to him. You all probably remember the following story which he told once when discussing the newspaper attacks upon his administration, emanating from the various parties which had little in common except their hostility to Lincoln.

"'A traveler on the frontier found himself out of his reckoning one night in a most inhospitable region. A terrific thunderstorm came up, to add to his trouble. He floundered along until at length his horse gave out. The lightning afforded him the only clue to his way, but the peals of thunder were frightful. One bolt, which seemed to crush the earth beneath him, brought him to his knees. By no means a praying man, his petition was short and to the point. 'O Lord, if it's all the same to you, give us a little more light and a little less noise.'

"When, to-day, the world celebrates the century of his existence, he has become the ideal of both North and South, of a common country composed not only of the factions that once confronted each other in war's dreadful array, but of the myriad thousands that have since found in the American Nation the hope of the future and the refuge from age-entrenched wrong and absolutism. To them Lincoln, his life, his history, his character, his entire personality, with all its wondrous charm and grace, its sobriety, patience, self-abnegation, and sweetness has come to be the very prototype of a rising humanity."



From the Famous Photograph of Lincoln Which Shows Him Beardless.



Log Cabin in Which Lincoln Was Born.

Lincoln—The Man of the People

By EDWIN MARKHAM,

Author of "The Man with the Hoe" and Other Poems.

(Copyright, 1909, by Edwin Markham.)

WHEN the Norn Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She left the Heaven of Heroes and came down
To make a man to meet the mortal need.
She took the tried clay of the common road—
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of Earth,
Dashed through it all a strain of prophecy,
Tempered the heap with thrill of human tears;
Then mixed a laughter with the serious stuff.
Into the shape she breathed a flame to light
That tender, tragic, ever-changing face.
Here was a man to hold against the world,
A man to match our peaks and plains and seas.
The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;
The smack and tang of elemental things;
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;
The good-will of the rain that falls for all;
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The mercy of the snow that hides all scars;
The secrecy of streams that make their way
Beneath the mountain to the cloven rock;
The undecaying justice of the light
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky.

Sprung from the West,
The Great West nursed him on her rugged knees.
The strength of virgin forests braced his mind;
The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.
Up from log cabin to the Capitol,
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—
To send the keen axe to the root of wrong,
Clearing a free way for the feet of God.
And evermore he burned to do his deed
With the fine stroke and gesture of a king:
He built the rail-pile as he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow,
The conscience of him testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.

So came the Captain with the thinking heart;
And when the judgment thunders split the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient rest,
He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Mortality

OH, why should the spirit of mortal be proud!
Like a fast-flitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The child that a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection that proved,
The husband that mother and infant that blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those that beloved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the King that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats to the steep,
The beggar that wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower and the weed,
That wither away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we are the same that our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking they, too, would shrink;
To the life we are clinging to, they, too, would cling;
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but their story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers may come;
They joyed, but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ay! they died; and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together like sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear and the song and the dirge
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

WILLIAM KNOX.

Commemoration Ode

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
Harvard, July 21, 1865.

SUCH was he, our Martyr-Chief,
Whom late the Nation he had led,
With ashes on her head,
Wept with the passion of an angry grief,
Forgive me, if from present things I turn
To speak what in my heart will beat and burn,
And hang my wreath on his world-honored urn.
Nature, they say, doth dote,
And cannot make a man
Save on some worn-out plan,
Repeating us by rote;
For him her Old World moulds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true.
How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed to be,
Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear-grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of sincerity!
They knew that outward grace is dust;
They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering skill
And supple-tempered will
That bent like perfect steel to spring again and thrust.
His was no lonely mountain-peak of mind,
Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars,
A sea-mark now, now lost in vapors blind;
Broad prairie rather, genial, level-lined,
Fruitful and friendly for all human kind,
Yet also nigh to Heaven and loved of loftiest stars.
Nothing of Europe here,
Or, then, of Europe fronting mornward still,
Ere any names of Serf and Peer
Could Nature's equal scheme deface
And thwart her genial will;
Here was a type of the true elder race,
And one of Plutarch's men talked with us face to face.
I praise him not, it were too late;
And some innative weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the present gives, and cannot wait,
Safe in himself as in a fate.
So always firmly he;
He knew to bide his time,
And can his fame abide,
Still patient in his simple faith sublime,
Till the wise years decide.
Great captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame.
The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, [illegible] American.

of the People

…M,

…and Other Poems.

…Markham.)

…Whirlwind Hour
…it hurried on,
… and came down
… need.
…on road—
…t of Earth,
…rophecy;
…nan tears;
…ous stuff.
… to light
… face.
…a world,
…ns and seas.
…, the red earth;
…hings:
…lift;
… for all;
… well;
…he sea;
…as the corn;
… scars;
…heir way
… rock;

… flower
…ind—
…torhorn

…rugged knees.
… his mind;
… his soul.

…e—
…vrong,
…od.
…eed
…a king:
… State,
…gh every blow,
…stroke,
…nan.

…ng heart;
…ilt the house,
…ncient rest,
… again
…is place—
…; tree—
…nd at praise.
…ent down
…oughs,
…he hills,
… the sky.



…y of his existence, he has be… ideal of both North and South, …non country composed not only …tions that once confronted each …ar's dreadful array but of the …ousands that have since found …erican Nation the hope of the … the refuge from age-entrenched … absolutism. To them Lincoln, …is history, his character, his …sonality, with all its wondrous … grace, its sobriety, patience, …tion, and sweetness has come … very prototype of a rising …

…e …

…er our cloudy bars,
…in vapors blind;
…, level-lined,
…ll human kind,
…en and loved of loftiest

…ting mornward still,
…Poor
…schema defacs
…vill;
…e true alder race,
… men talked with us face

…re too late;
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…ves, and cannot wait,
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…e,
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…r guns and drums,
…for the hour,
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…standing like a tower,
… his fame.
…va, foreseeing man,
…ing praise, not blame,
…all … …st American.

TYPICAL SPEECHES MADE BY LINCOLN

Extracts from Many Addresses Made Before and During His Term as President.

THE following extracts from speeches by Lincoln will give the reader an insight into his character. All of his speeches and state papers were marked by the same simple but forceful style.

FORESEEING A DANGER.

(From an address delivered before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27, 1837, on "The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions.")

WE find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially to the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which the history of former times tells us. We, when mounting the stage of existence, found ourselves the legal inheritors of these fundamental blessings. We toiled not in the acquirement or establishment of them; they are a legacy bequeathed us by a once hardy, brave, and patriotic, but now lamented and departed race of ancestors.

Theirs was the task (and nobly they performed it) to possess themselves, and through themselves us, of this goodly land, and to uprear upon its hills and its valleys a political edifice of liberty and equal rights; 'tis ours only to transmit these—the former unprofaned by the foot of an invader, the latter undecayed by the lapse of time and untorn by usurpation—to the latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know * * *

At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reaches us it must spring up among us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen we must live through all time, or die by suicide. * * *

That our Government should have been maintained in its original form, from its establishment until now, is not much to be wondered at. It had many props to support it through the period, which now are decayed and crumbling away. Through that period it was felt by all to be an undecided experiment, now it is understood to be a successful one. Then, all that sought celebrity and fame and distinction expected to find them in the success of that experiment. * * * If they succeeded they were to be immortalized. If they failed they were to be called knaves and fools, and fanatics for a fleeting hour; then to sink and be forgotten. They succeeded. The experiment is successful, and thousands have won their deathless names in making it so.

But the game is caught; and I believe it is true that with the catching end the pleasures of the chase. This field of glory is harvested, and the crop is already appropriated. But new reapers will arise, and they, too, will seek a field. It is to deny what the history of the world tells us is true to suppose that men of ambition and talents will not continue to spring up among us. And when they do, they will as naturally seek the gratification of their ruling passion as others have done before them. * * * Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the Government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs.

REVERENCE FOR THE LAWS.

(From the same address.)

LET every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. * * * Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the Nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

While ever a state of feeling such as this shall universally or even very generally prevail throughout the Nation, vain will be every effort, and fruitless every attempt, to subvert our national freedom.

"ETERNAL FIDELITY TO THE JUST CAUSE."

(Peroration of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of Illinois in December, 1839, during a discussion that suggested the subject of dangers threatening the country through political corruption and partisan frenzy.)

MANY free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may lose hers; but if she shall, be it my proudest plume not that I was the last to desert but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing; while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course with the hopelessness of their effort; and, knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it I, too, may be; bow to it I never will. The probability that we fail in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause we believe to be just; it shall not deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its almighty architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before high heaven and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love. And who that thinks with me will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take? Let none falter who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But if, after all, we shall fail, be it so. We still have the proud consolation of saying to our consciences, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the cause approved of our judgment, and adored of our hearts, in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending.

VIGOROUS TALK TO A PRESIDENT

(From his speech in Congress Jan. 12, 1848. The Mexican war was in progress while Lincoln was a Representative in Congress. He did not believe the war was a just one on the part of our Government, but one begun and waged for selfish political purposes. The first speech of his in Congress to be printed was a criticism of the message of President James K. Polk regarding the war, and was delivered on the above date. It abounds in the bold, axiomatic, aggressive, thought-impelling terms of speech that stamp Lincoln's utterances with the mark of genius.)

NOW, Sir, for the purpose of obtaining the very best evidence as to whether Texas had actually carried her revolution to the place where the hostilities of the present [Mexican] war commenced, let the President answer the interrogatories I proposed * * * or some other similar ones. Let him answer fully, fairly, and candidly. Let him answer with facts and not with arguments. Let him remember he sits where Washington sat, and so remembering, let him answer as Washington would answer. As a nation should not, and the Almighty will not, be evaded, so let him attempt no evasion—no equivocation. And if, so answering, he can show that the soil was ours where the first blood of the war was shed—that it was not within an inhabited country, or, if within such, that the inhabitants had submitted themselves to the civil authority of Texas or of the United States, then I am with him for his justification. * * * But if he cannot or will not do this—if on any pretense or no pretense he shall refuse or omit it—then I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already—that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him; that originally having some strong motive—what I will not stop now to give my opinion concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that serpent's eye that charms to destroy—he plunged into it, and has swept on and on till, disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the half-insane mumbling of a fever dream is the whole war part of his late message! * * * All this shows that the President is in nowise satisfied with his own positions. First he takes up one, and in attempting to argue us into it he argues himself out of it, then seizes another and goes through the same process, and then, confused at being able to think of nothing new, he snatches up the old one again, which he has some time before cast off. His mind, taxed beyond his power, is running hither and thither, like some tortured creature on a burning surface, finding no position on which it can settle down and be at ease. * * * At the end of about twenty months, during which time our arms have given us the most splendid successes, every department and every part, land and water, officers and privates, regulars and volunteers, doing all that men could do, and hundreds of things which it had ever before been thought men could not do—after all this, this same President gives a long message, without showing us that as to the end he himself has even an imaginary conception. As I have before said, he knows not where he is. He is a bewildered, confounded, and miserably perplexed man. God grant he may be able to show there is not something about his conscience more painful than all his mental perplexity.

"YOU SHALL NOT."

(From a speech during the Fremont-Buchanan Presidential campaign, delivered at Galena, Ill., Aug. 1, 1856.)

YOU further charge us with being disunionists. If you mean that it is our aim to dissolve the Union, I for myself answer that it is untrue; for those who act with me I answer that it is untrue. * * * We, the majority, would not strive to dissolve the Union; and if any attempt is made, it must be by you, who so loudly stigmatize us as disunionists. But the Union, in any event, will not be dissolved. We don't want to dissolve it, and if you attempt it we won't let you. With the purse and sword, the army and navy and treasury, in our hands and at our command, you could not do it. This Government would be very weak indeed if a majority with a disciplined army and navy and a well-filled treasury could not preserve itself when attacked by an unarmed, undisciplined, unorganized minority. All this talk about the dissolution of the Union is humbug, nothing but folly. We do not want to dissolve the Union; you shall not.

THE WAY FOR A YOUNG MAN TO RISE.

(From a letter to William H. Herndon, July 10, 1848.)

I CANNOT but think there is some mistake in your impression of the motives of the old men. I suppose I am now one of the old men; and I declare, on my veracity, which I think is good with you, that nothing could afford me more satisfaction than to learn that you and others of my young friends at home are doing battle in the contest, and endearing themselves to the people, and taking a stand far above any I have ever been able to reach in their admiration. I cannot conceive that other old men feel differently.

Of course I cannot demonstrate what I say; but I was young once, and I am sure I was never ungenerously thrust back. I hardly know what to say. The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him. Allow me to assure you that suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation. There may sometimes be ungenerous attempts to keep a young man down; and they will succeed, too, if he allows his mind to be diverted from its true channel to brood over the attempted injury. Cast about and see if this feeling has not injured every person you have ever known to fall into it.

DANGER TO LIBERTY IN DISCARDING THE ANCIENT FAITH.

(From the speech at Peoria, Ill., Oct. 16, 1854, in reply to Douglas's advocacy of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.)

LITTLE by little, but steadily as man's march to the grave, we have been giving up the old for the new faith. Near eighty years ago we began by declaring that all men are created equal; but now from that beginning we have run down to the other declaration, that for some men to enslave others is a "sacred right of self-government."

These principles cannot stand together. They are as opposite as God and Mammon, and whoever holds to the one must despise the other. * * * Already the liberal party throughout the world express the apprehension "that the one retrograde institution in America is undermining the principles of progress and fatally violating the noblest political system the world ever saw."

This is not the taunt of enemies, but the warning of friends. Is it quite safe to disregard it—to despise it? Is there no danger to liberty itself in discarding the earliest practice and first precept of our ancient faith? In our greedy chase to make profit of the negro, let us beware lest we "cancel and tear in pieces" even the white man's charter of freedom.

Our Republican robe is soiled and trailed in the dust. Let us repurify it. Let us turn and wash it white in the spirit, if not the blood, of the Revolution. Let us turn slavery from its claims of "moral right" back upon its existing legal rights and its arguments of "necessity." Let us return it to the position our fathers gave it, and there let it rest in peace.

Let us readopt the Declaration of Independence, and with it the practices and policy which harmonize with it. Let North and South—let all Americans—let all lovers of liberty everywhere join in the great and good work. If we do this we shall not only have saved the Union, but we shall have so saved it as to make and to keep it forever worthy of the saving. We shall have so saved it that the succeeding millions of free happy people, the world over, shall rise up and call us blessed to the latest generations.

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF."

(From a speech delivered June 16, 1858, before the Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield, Ill., which had nominated him for United States Senator; the epigrammatic and prophetic declaration which stirred the country as it had never been stirred before by any political utterance.)

WE are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.

The Emancipation Proclamation, with Fac Similes of the Signatures of Lincoln and Seward.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, *on the Twenty-Second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things the following, to wit:*

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as Slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and FOREVER FREE, *and the* EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *including the military and naval authorities thereof,* WILL RECOGNIZE AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM *of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *by virtue of the power in me vested as* **Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy** *of the United States in time of actual armed Rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:* ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA *(except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of Orleans),* MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA *(except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.*

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that **ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES** *within said designated States and parts of States* ARE, AND HENCEFORWARD **SHALL BE FREE!** *and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will* RECOGNIZE AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM *of said persons.*

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, UNLESS IN NECESSARY SELF-DEFENCE, *and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they* LABOR FAITHFULLY FOR REASONABLE WAGES.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, SINCERELY BELIEVED TO BE AN ACT OF JUSTICE, *warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of* ALMIGHTY GOD.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] *Done at the* CITY OF WASHINGTON, *this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.*

By the President.

William H. Seward

Secretary of State.

A. Lincoln

A Letter by Lincoln Near the Close of the War.

Executive Mansion.

Washington, March 20, 1865.

Mrs Amanda H. Hall

Madam

Induced by a letter of yours to your brother, and shown me by him, I send you what follows below.

Respectfully

A. Lincoln

"Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said; "The judgments of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether."

Abraham Lincoln

TIMES EDITO… ON LINCOLN'…

The Announcement … Newspaper o… 16, 186…

The Murder of Presi…

The heart of this nati… yesterday as it has nev… before. The news of th… of ABRAHAM LINCOLN ca… sensation of horror and … no other event in our h… excited. In this city the … of grief and consternatio… a parallel. Business w… Crowds of people throng… great gatherings sprung… ously everywhere seekin… pression by speeches, r… &c., to the universal se… and indignation which … public mind.

Perhaps the paramou… this public feeling was … sonal regard for ABRA… That a man so gentle, s… from every particle of … kindness, every act of … been so marked by be… good-will, should become… cold-blooded assassinatio… public heart beyond exp… the very moment, too, … closing the rebellion whic… our land in blood and tea… magnanimity so signal a… the reluctant distrust o… sions of his own frien… chosen for his murder, a… ment of horror to the dr…

But a powerful element… feeling which the news … profound concern for the … The whole nation had co… ABRAHAM LINCOLN in th… of its fate with a degree… never accorded to any P… GEORGE WASHINGTON. I… country, ardent and … swaying every act and pr… word—his unsuspected up… personal integrity—his … common sense, conspicu… thing he did or said, com… irresistibly to the judgm… proval of the great body … had won for him a solid a… hold upon the regard a… even of his political opp… whole people mourn his d… found and sincere appre… character and his worth.

ANDREW JOHNSON of Te… the President of the Unit… have no doubts and no mi… the manner in which he … the duties which devolv… upon him. This country… patriotic citizen than he—… all her public men who … her service a higher ser… sponsibilities, a sounder … regard to her interests, … purpose in the mainten… honor and the promotio… fare. He has suffered, … his property, and his for… terribly from the wicked r… has desolated the land; … the man to allow a sens… wrong to sway his judgm… his action in a great ne… ency. Traitors and rebels … to expect at his hands but … tempered with such merc… welfare of the nation ma…

In this hour of mour… gloom, while the shadow… and unparalleled calamit… the land, it is well to r… the stability of our Gov… the welfare of our countr… pend upon the life of an… and that the great curr… is not to be changed or c… loss of any man, however … ever honored. In natio… power is vested in sing… assassin's knife may overt… ments and wrap a cont… flames of war. But her… rule, and events inevitab… course which they prescri… LINCOLN has been their … strument for the four … ANDREW JOHNSON is to b… for the four years that … come. If the people hav… age, and wisdom, the res… same.

* * * *

YESTERDAY.—It would b… ous to attempt to express… deep sorrow with which … our noble President has fil… To the honor of our peo… that, with a few unimp… tions, the nation's heart th… profoundest grief, and the… the nation's voice are all … lamentation. The great … scarcely known, and when … hardly believed, at the in… announcement on Friday … early yesterday morning … sured of the mournful tr… man the nation put on th… of mourning, and the g… triumph over the anticipa… peace were subdued to th… grief as only a nation c… day the stunned and bewil… were putting forth the … mourning. Business was … ly suspended. Sorrow w… every face, not seldom ve… expression that partook … The low, earnest con… friends, the almost tear… of acquaintances, the enti… the ordinary hum and b… ness, fittingly marked th… preciation of their bereave… a day never paralleled, an… forgotten.

LINCOLN'S PART IN A WARTIME ROMANCE

A Hitherto Unpublished Story of a Young Soldier Who Obeyed His Summons.

THE following story of Abraham Lincoln has never, I think, appeared in print before. It illustrates a side of his life with which we are least familiar—his intimate personal life with his friends. It was told me by Mrs. Elderkin herself about four years ago, and at her request I wrote it out for publication, but so far as I know the article was never printed.

Abraham Lincoln's life was a troubled one all the days of his Presidency. It is perhaps not widely known whence he drew the course of his unfailing trust in the ultimate good which the war must bring about. He sustained his courage and buoyed up his hope with the simple remedy of prayer. Whenever a great battle was about to be fought, whenever he received news of some terrible disaster, whatever the time, day or night, it was the President's custom to send his carriage for his pastor, Dr. Sanderson, to come to the White House to pray. Many a night have these devoted friends spent upon their knees in the Capitol, while the soldiers of the Union were snatching their last sleep before battle.

This is the story of the marriage of Dr. Sanderson's daughter, a young girl in whom the President felt a deep interest, since her father was one of his closest personal friends, the man for whom he sent in time of doubt or trouble.

Mrs. Elderkin, as I knew her, was a charming and lovable lady, whose many years of life in Western garrisons had made her a remarkable hostess; for it had been her duty as well as pleasure to welcome and entertain all who came that way, both soldiers and civilians. Yet this free and easy frontier life had not quenched a certain spark of hauteur—a suspicion of the Southern "great lady," which must have been more strongly characteristic of her as a girl. I can well imagine her in Washington "before the war." She was not tall, but in those days slender, with a sure carriage which suggested aloofness, perhaps. Her eyes were large and dark, and I suppose her hair was dark also, although when I knew her it was thick, wavy, and snow white.

An Engagement.

This Southern beauty had become engaged to a West Point cadet, a member of that class which was to be graduated in 1861, a Washington man, well known to the President and to the wide circle of friends who attended Dr. Sanderson's church.

As soon as the news of the fall of Fort Sumter reached Lincoln, he sent for Dr. Sanderson to come to the White House, that they might pray together. After a few hours spent in seeking comfort and advice from God, the divine started to leave the White House for his own home, when the President detained him.

"What of your daughter?" he asked. "She is engaged to young Elderkin, is she not? And he is a member of the graduating class at West Point, and must be called to the front at once. It will be hard for the little girl." He talked for some time with the father, and asked him to send his daughter to the White House.

"I must talk with her," he said. "If there is a war, Elderkin must take part in it."

Elderkin, at West Point, received word on or about April 15 that his class was to start at once for Washington. Visions of his sweetheart rose in his mind, and he wondered if he might have time to see her once more before facing the guns of the enemy—if there was to be war, which most of the cadets doubted. It was late in the afternoon when the order to take the 6 o'clock train for Philadelphia reached West Point.

Without time to change their fatigue uniforms or to get a bite to eat, the members of the class bade farewell to the Academy and hurried to the train, eager to get to the scene of war, with perhaps but a single regretful backward glance at the beautiful place where they had spent nearly four happy years, and which many of them were never to see again. But the thoughts of many of them were fixed on Philadelphia, for there they were to rest and get their supper before starting for Washington.

Little Thought of War.

Young Elderkin, we trust, was thinking less of his supper at Philadelphia and more of the welcome he hoped to get in Washington from his sweetheart, if indeed he were to see her at all. Few of them, if any, thought of the war that was to come, of the hardships they were to undergo, and of the death that was waiting for some.

The train reached Philadelphia about 10 o'clock, and the boys, very hungry by this time, marched to the hotel, where they were told a supper had been prepared for them. As they filed through the corridor of the hotel, from the partly open door of the large banquet hall came strong appetizing odors of hot meats and savory vegetables. The anticipation was very pleasant.

The little company was met at the stair by a messenger with an order which said that a special train had been prepared to take them at once to Washington, and they were to march to the station immediately. There was not one minute in which to catch the smallest morsel of the feast prepared for them, and with only a few hungry sniffs at those tantalizing odors, the boys faced about and hurried to the Washington train.

Mrs. Elderkin has told me how, long afterward, when some of those same boys, grown famous and honored by their country, happened into the little Western barracks where she and the Colonel were stationed, they never failed to speak of this lost dinner and to swear fervently that victuals had not again been cooked that "smelled as good as those we didn't get in Philadelphia."

Elderkin was disappointed in his hope of seeing his sweetheart, for the cadets did not stop at Washington, but went immediately to the troop headquarters, about one day's distance from the Capitol. We may be sure that he faced the thought of war with a bit less of cheer than when he was leaving West Point. One word from Miss Sanderson would have made all the difference in the world—not in his courage, but in his spirit.

Feeling rather blue and badly used, after two days' inactivity in camp, with no news from the fighting front and no news from Washington, what must have been the young man's feelings to receive a dispatch which read, "Three days' furlough for Elderkin. Come to Washington at once to be married," signed by Abraham Lincoln. He lost no time in obeying the summons of his President, and with a chosen comrade for best man, hurried to the city. This brother cadet afterward became one of the most honored heroes of the war.

Lincoln the Magician.

President Lincoln was the magician who was making this romance real. He had seen at once that if war must come, Miss Sanderson would be happier married to her soldier, and perhaps he had felt that Elderkin would be an even better soldier with a wife and home of his own to fight for. There was no time to be lost, any day might bring word that would hasten the troops to the scene of war, every minute was precious.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson had hesitated. It seemed a leap in the dark to give their daughter to a man of war at a time when war was almost certain to come, although no one believed that the war would last long. The wife of a West Point officer in times of peace would lead a fairly secure life, but with civil war threatening, even though they little knew the real horrors of the war which was coming, they looked grave and doubtful.

The President, however, was not to be moved by doubts and fears. He had seen the young lady and talked with her. She had not meant to be married now, was in no hurry. But Lincoln, with his wonderful powers of persuasion, assisted in this case, beyond a doubt, by the girl's own heart, had painted, for the terrors of war, the wearing waiting at home for the women, with no news to comfort, only fears to combat, and the loneliness of the soldier stationed far away from home, not fighting perhaps, but guarding and withholding. If Miss Sanderson were married, at such times she might be with her husband, and they would both be far happier.

Miss Sanderson had but one doubt in her mind, and this she felt that even the wonderful President could not remove. She had no clothes in which to be married. There could be no wedding in Washington, her father's daughter could not be married in any unsuitable garments. The President smiled his happy, one-sided, and wholly beautiful smile. "I'll see what I can do," he said.

Call for Troops.

His call for troops had brought the sons of the Nation to his aid; he did not hesitate to make another demand upon the loyalty of his people. Dr. Sanderson was the pastor of a large church, his daughter was known and loved by the congregation, her engagement to the West Point cadet and his summons to the front had awakened much sympathy for her. They were ready to answer Abraham Lincoln's call.

The President's carriage went about the city bent upon a strange errand—he was borrowing a trousseau. The quest was a very successful one. Lincoln had seen Miss Sanderson in the morning, he had sent the dispatch to Elderkin immediately afterward.

That evening the bride's outfit was ready. The wife of one of the President's Secretaries lent a veil, a historic bit of lace that had been in the family for generations; another lady sent a fan, a present of an honored Ambassador to the United States; a third friend produced white satin slippers that had adorned feet that danced with Lafayette. Seldom has one small bride worn so many historic and valuable things.

At first thought it had been no easy matter to procure the bridegroom. Permission to leave his company with a battle about to be fought was out of the question—would have been out of the question but for Mr. Lincoln.

A leave of absence signed by the President of the United States could not be disregarded even in the face of the war. So on the next morning after the eventful conversation between the President and Miss Sanderson, young Elderkin arrived in Washington to attend his own wedding.

Dr. Sanderson performed the ceremony in the presence of many of the best-known people of the city, after which a large reception was held. President Lincoln stood by the side of the bride and received with her. During the long and tiresome ceremony he constantly turned to her with words of advice and wisdom. These precepts she treasured in her memory as long as she lived.

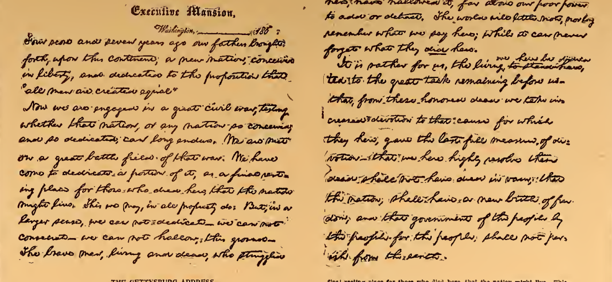
"Have a home of your own," said Lincoln. "If it's only one room, with a stove in one corner and a bed in the other, have a home of your own. A man needs a wife as much in war as he does in peace. I think he needs her more. Stay with your husband when you can. Don't let a third party interfere between you two; stay by yourselves. Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you."

There were many more of these homely sayings which Mrs. Elderkin loved to repeat, and which she must have followed, for her life was a very happy one, and she always felt that in addition to the National debt which we all owe our martyred President, she owed him a personal debt beyond her power even to compute. Her husband served the country long and faithfully, not only in the war, but for many years that followed, in the West. They both were wont to declare that President Lincoln was the best friend they ever had, the best friend one could have.

Fac Simile of Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

Fac Simile of the Original FIRST Version of the Address Made at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863.

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Executive Mansion,
Washington, , 186 .
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal"
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow, this ground— The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.
It is rather for us, the living, we here be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS,
November 19, 1863.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, ..., 186 .

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It is rather for us, the living, to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

"Britannia Sympathizes with Columbia."



From London Punch, May 6, 1865.

★ Abraham Lincoln. ★

By TOM TAYLOR.
(From Punch.)

YOU lay a wreath on murder'd Lincoln's bier;
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrow'd face,

His gaunt, gnarl'd hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please;

You, whose smart pen back'd up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step as though the way were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity or people's pain—

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding sheet
The Stars and Stripes he liv'd to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurrile jester, is there room for you?

Yes; he had liv'd to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil and confute my pen;
To make me own this hind a prince's peer,
This rail-splitter a true born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learn'd to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose;
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true;
How, ironlike, his temper grew by blows;

How humble yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command,

Who trust the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work His will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude nature's thwarting mights,

The unclear'd forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie hiding the maz'd wanderer's tracks,

The ambush'd Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the deeds that help'd his youth to train;
Rough culture, but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destin'd work to do,
And liv'd to do it; four long suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, liv'd through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood,
Till, as he came on light from darkening days,
And seem'd to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand between the goal and him
Reach'd from behind his back, a trigger pressed.
And those perplex'd and patient eyes were dimmed,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest.

The words of Mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer wrought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame.
Sore heart, so stopp'd when it at last beat high!
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came!

A deed accurs'd! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out.

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven,
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

THE UNION MUST STAND.

Lincoln's Historic Contention That the Federation of States Could Not Be Broken.

(From Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.)

I HOLD that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever—it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And, finally, in 1787 one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect Union."

But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

BROTHERS OF A COUNTRY.

(From remarks made to his fellow-citizens at Springfield, Ill., at a meeting held Nov. 20, 1860, in celebration of his election to the Presidency.)

IN all our rejoicings, let us neither express nor cherish any hard feelings toward any citizen who by his vote has differed with us. Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling.

Walt Whitman's Tribute in Verse

THE following poems by Walt Whitman were inspired by service he saw in the hospitals in war time. His "O Captain! My Captain!" is looked upon as a masterpiece of its kind. He thus expressed his grief over the horrors of war:

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won:
Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

"When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd."

When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd,
And the great star early droop'd in the western sky in the night,
I mourn'd and yet shall mourn with ever-returning Spring.
Ever-returning Spring, trinity sure to me you bring,
Lilac blooming perennial and drooping star in the west,
And thought of him I love.

O powerful western fallen star!
O shades of night—O moody, tearful night!
O great star disappear'd—O the black murk that hides the star!
O cruel hands that hold me powerless—O helpless soul of me!
O harsh surrounding cloud that will not free my soul.

* * * * * * *

Over the breast of the spring, the land, amid cities,
Amid lanes and through old woods, where lately the violets peep'd from the ground, spotting the gray débris,
Amid the grass in the fields each side of the lanes, passing the endless grass,
Passing the yellow-spear'd wheat, every grain from its shroud in the dark-brown fields uprisen,
Passing the apple-tree blows of white and pink in the orchards,
Carrying a corpse to where it shall rest in the grave,
Night and day journeys a coffin.

SAVE THE UNION, FIRST.

Lincoln's Terse Reply to Greeley in Response to an Open Letter.

(A letter to Horace Greeley, editor of The New York Tribune, who, under the heading of "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," had addressed to Lincoln in the editorial columns of his paper of Aug. 20, 1862, and over his own signature, a bitter rebuke of Lincoln's management of the war, and particularly of his policy in delaying the freeing of the Southern slaves.)

I HAVE just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through The New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not, now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

SEEING A SOLDIER'S WORTH.

(Letter to Gen. Joseph Hooker, Jan. 26, 1863.)

GENERAL—I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course, I have done this upon what appear to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right.

You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during Gen. Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the Army and the Government needed a dictator.

Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those Generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The Government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders.

I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it; and now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

"HAVANA" MUSICAL COMEDY PERFECTO

Long Filler of Jimmie Powers Fun, Melody, and Pretty Girls.

"HELLO PEOPLE" A SONG HIT

Mr. Powers Has Another, "How Did the Bird Know That?" and There Are Others — Beautifully Staged and Costumed.

HAVANA, a musical comedy in three acts by George Grossmith, Jr., and Graham Hill, with music by Leslie Stuart. The Casino.

Senor Bombilo del Campo	Harold Vizard
Consuelo	Edith Decker
Isabelita	Eva Davenport
Don Adolfo	Ernest Lambart
Anita	Clara Palmer
Pepita	Daisy Green
Lolita	Viola Kellogg
Tita	Mabel Weeks
Mamie	Geraldine Malone
Gladys	Edith Kelly
Senora Donna Junenez	Viola Kellogg
Marsquita	Agnes Faulkner
Diego de la Concha	William Pruette
J. De Peyster Jackson	Joseph Phillips
Frank Van Dusen	William Phillips
Reginald Brown	Percy Ames
Roderigo	Bertrand Grassby
Hilario	Ernest Hare
Alejandro	Ted Sullivan
Enrico	Glen Conner
Senor Paligo	Joseph Galton
Soldaro	Joseph Galton
Sentry	Eugene Rodet
Officer	Milburn Ryder
Chiquita	Little Lillie Fuehrer
Chiquito	Master Robbie Fuehrer
Sammy, Jr	Master Robbie Fuehrer
Julio	Bertrand Grassby
Juan	Harry Sulkin
Samuel Nix	James T. Powers

Any one who is looking for a musical comedy perfecto, with plenty of long filler and a wrapper that looks good to the eye, couldn't do better than to sample "Havana" at the Casino. For this new imported brand, American trimmed, is as good as it looks, and it looks some good. It is a bright, snappy little entertainment.

Its few dull moments are mostly confined to the first act, in which the people are more or less hampered by a desire to do justice to the plot, which, being laid in Cuba, naturally concerns itself with a revolution. However, no one need be afraid of that, for whenever conspiracy dares to raise its head, there is an onrush of girls or a burst of melody to submerge the awful thing.

Just enough of it remains to make an excuse for the various kinds of trouble in which figures Samuel Nix, matrimonial outlaw, and ba'sun of the good yacht Wasp. Samuel, before the first song, has been wedded to a Cuban beauty, then dragged away bodily by his shipmates, without having a chance to say good-bye or even make the customary post-marital promise not to stay out late.

As a matter of fact, he stays seven years, and when he returns he doesn't discover which of the many beauties on the island is his long-lost spouse, until his duplicate in miniature, a sort of between-the-acts edition of himself, appears to identify him as papa.

Sir James T.—formerly "Jimmie"—Powers of the expansive smile and the short-cropped carroty locks is "Nix," but not in the popular meaning of the word. He has a topical song, "How Did the Bird Know That?" which is quite the funniest thing of the kind heard here in a long time, and his unfailing good humor keeps up with the generally lively pace of the entertainment. Unlike some other musical comedy comedians, Mr. Powers is never vulgar and his fun is wholesome. He has a large bundle of low-comedy tricks, and he uses them to better advantage in this piece than in anything in which he has been seen in recent years.

The fact that "Havana" has a comedian who is really comic is almost enough distinction for one musical melange, but "Havana" has a lot of other things to commend it. It has, for instance, Miss Edith Decker, who sings very pleasantly, with a fresh, clear, musical comedy voice (which is, of course, a kind in its own class and must be judged by that standard,) and who acts vivaciously and pleases the eye as well. And it has Miss Edith Kelly, who doesn't get nearly enough of an opportunity to show her graceful dancing, but who figures prominently as the leader of a line of "newspaper beauties" who are splashed all over the show, and who make the biggest sort of a hit.

A dainty line of slender, well-gowned beauties they are, too, and their best song, "Hello, People," repeated at intervals throughout the evening, is likely to cause people to forget the Florodora sextette, for which they will get a vote of thanks. Ernest Lambert, very amusing in his familiar chappy way, acts as chaperon for the girls, and as a pivot for their terpsichorean gyration. He makes a very good pivot.

Then, there is the Junoesque Miss Daisy Green, who has several lines, besides her own, and who speaks right up whenever the cue comes; and Miss Clara Palmer, who can dance even though she appears as a seven year's forsaken bride. Also there is Mr. William Pruette, who used to "want what he wants when he wants it," but who seems unfortunately to have to take any song nowadays that the composers furnish.

However, he is properly picturesque and deep voiced as the head and front of the revolution. The Messrs. Phillips, one the heroic lover and the other a misogynist, who follows every petticoat in sight, and Percy Ames, who sounds like a London fog looks, are the other principals who serve to fill in the time pleasantly while Mr. Powers is absent from the scene. That is not too often or too seldom.

As adapter of the book written by George Grossmith, Jr., and Graham Hill, he allows himself to ask, "Does anybody happen to know of a glass of beer that wants a good home?" and to deal in other humor of the same sort. Once he learns that in Cuba all you have to do is to admire a thing to have it given to you, and he almost "makes a Salome" out of one native whose wardrobe he wants. He has a very funny scene at a meeting of the revolutionists that brings back memories of the Rev. Thomas Dixon and "The Ku-Klux Clansman."

The piece is beautifully mounted, and the costuming is in exceptionally good taste. In fact, as a feast for the eye and the ear "Havana" is up to the best musical comedy standard. Of the music, credited to Leslie Stuart, there are several charming numbers, including the popular "Hello, People," already mentioned; "I'm a Cuban Girl," "Cupid's Telephone," and an effective dancing number, "Way Down in Pensacola Bay."

It is a clean and wholesome entertainment, and ought to get bookings without difficulty—even in Trenton.

THE BEETHOVEN CYCLE.

Second Concert in the New York Symphony's Series—Miss Keyes and Mr. Mannes Soloists.

The second concert in the Beethoven cycle of the New York Symphony Society was given yesterday afternoon before an audience of large size. The interest of these concerts since the works are arranged in a general chronological order, grows as the cycle advances.

Yesterday's programme comprised Beethoven's Eroica symphony and the four overtures to "Fidelio" ("Leonore") in order. They were well played and were heard with absorbed interest. Yet it did seem that in the first movement of the symphony Mr. Damrosch introduced a variety and extent of tempo modification that seemed at times to interfere with the rhythmic flow of the music.

Miss Margaret Keyes sang three of Beethoven's songs, "Bitten," "Vom Tode," and "Die Ehre Gottes in Der Natur." She has a voice of rare richness and beauty, an altogether unusual voice, from which much may well be expected. She has still something to learn in the way of vocal technique and especially in enunciation, but her singing showed a real musical feeling. Mr. David Mannes was also a soloist and played Beethoven's Romance for violin in G.

"SALOME" IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Audience Cheers It—Reyburn Not Satisfied with Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—"Salome" was given by Oscar Hammerstein in the Philadelphia Opera House, despite the protests that had been made against it. An enormous crowd gathered outside the house, and an equally huge audience inside. Every seat and box, except four in the grand tier, and standing room upstairs and downstairs were occupied to the fullest extent allowed by law. If there was any one who was shocked by the spectacle it was not noticeable. No one left the house at crucial moments, no women fainted nor men cried hoarsely.

The attitude of the audience throughout the performance seemed to be one of reverence, mingled with a very great interest at the novelty. At the end, though, came overwhelming applause. The entire audience arose, clapped, and shouted and cheered, men and women alike. Fully a dozen times the curtains were drawn apart to disclose the principals. Finally Mr. Hammerstein himself came out, and no one could have doubted that the thousands before him were with him in the attitude which he had taken regarding "Salome."

Both he and Miss Mary Garden, who was the Salome, said afterward that they were delighted with the reception of the opera.

Many whose opinion was of weight said they saw nothing in the entire opera to which objection could be taken. Mayor Reyburn said he was pleased with the entire performance, but he thought it possible that some persons might take exception to the dance, and if this were the case he would support them. As to the opera, the Mayor said it was too beautiful for any one to object to it.

CARUSO UNABLE TO SING.

A Cold Prevents His Appearance in "Tosca"—Eames in Fine Voice.

"Tosca" was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House with Mme. Eames as Tosca and Mr. Scotti as Scarpia. Mr. Caruso was to have sung Cavaradossi, but owing to a slight cold he sent word that he could not sing, and Mr. Grassi took his place.

Mme. Eames was in excellent voice and has rarely sung the part with more distinction. Mr. Scotti repeated his well-known performance of Scarpia, but vocally he was not at his best. Mr. Grassi's voice is not yet powerful enough for the rôle of Cavaradossi, though he sang with considerable taste. The audience was of good size.

STUDENTS ACT FOR FRIENDS.

"A Desperate Remedy," by B. A. Ficklen and Hilliard Booth, Produced at the Empire.

Students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts appeared at the Empire yesterday afternoon in "A Desperate Remedy," a play by B. A. Ficklen and Hilliard Booth.

The desperate remedy consists of an offer of marriage made by a young man in order to prevent a girl from entering a convent. As it turns out that she is really in love with him and promptly accepts the offer, while he is interested in another woman, some resourcefulness is required to relieve the situation.

The large audience of friends of the students was apparently well pleased with both play and acting. Arthur P. Hyman gave an amusing sketch of an old negro servant. The others in the cast included G. Emil De Allon, Felix Krembs, Anthony J. Burger, Arthur P. Hyman, Carlo B. Robbins, Jean Darrach, Mary Carter, Roberta L. Drosle, Gretchen Stiger, Donez Halstead, Florence Hart.

LAST OF OLD PLAYHOUSE.

Park Theatre in Brooklyn to be Remodeled Into an Office Building.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn's oldest existing playhouse, has ended its days as an amusement place. Last Fall the building, which is in Fulton Street, opposite the Borough Hall, was partly destroyed by fire, and now plans are maturing to transform the structure into an office building.

The property, which is one of the most valuable sites in Brooklyn, is owned by the estate of Felix Campbell. The house was erected in 1863, and has figured conspicuously in the theatrical history of Brooklyn.

The Olive Mead Quartet Heard.

The Olive Mead Quartet gave its second subscription concert in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. The instrumental part consisted of Carl Dittersdorf von Dittersdorf's Quartet in E flat major and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat major. The quartet played both selections with feeling and technical accuracy, which brought forth much applause. The soloist was Miss Clara Clemens.

Orchestra Aids Greet Players.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra and the Ben Greet Players gave a joint performance of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Carnegie Hall last night. The orchestra played Mendelssohn's music to the play. The stage was, as usual, hung with gray curtains, there being no other scenery. The audience was of moderate size.

Blanche Walsh's Condition Serious.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—The condition of Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, who is at University Hospital here suffering a severe attack of stomach trouble, continues grave. The members of Miss Walsh's company left for New York to-day. Miss Walsh will probably not appear on the stage again this season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Percy G. Williams has engaged May Irwin for his chain of vaudeville theatres. She will appear at the Colonial on March 8 in the one-act farce, "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse."

William Faversham will celebrate not only Lincoln's but his own birthday with two performances of "The World and His Wife" at Daly's to-day.

Marc Klaw's neighbors in Rochelle Park to the number of 300 will attend the matinee performance of Fannie Ward in "The New Lady Bantock" at Wallack's to-day.

The Shuberts, it was announced yesterday, are again in full control of the Sam S. Shubert Theatre in Kansas City, and their principal stars and productions will be seen at that playhouse when on tour outside New York City.

Eight hundred members of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, will attend Henry E. Dixey's performance of "Mary Jane's Pa" at the Garden Theatre to-night.

Under the direction of Charles E. Blaney, Howard Hall will make his first appearance in vaudeville at the Lincoln Square Theatre on Feb. 22 in a one-act version of "The Man Who Dared." The scene to be used will be that in which a man enters a den of lions to rescue a woman's glove.

FOR THE TABLE.

There are white peppermint hearts for Valentine dinners or feasts of any kind.

"I'm head over heels in love with you," is the sentiment on small square Valentine bonbon boxes at one of the most smart confectioners. The design is realistic. The top of the box represents broken ice, through which appear the heels of a small man wearing ice skates. There is the same design on both boxes.

An up-to-date menu card has the card upright, resting against a support, which is also the support (out of sight) of a flying machine, which has the effect of floating in the air over the card.

Another very modern menu or place card is an automobile top, the blank card resting over the top of the machine held by four corner supports.

Almond dishes and menu cards combined are in the form of ducks or swans. They form little paper boats, with the head at one end and the upraised tail at the other end has a blank space for the menu or name.

Individual bonbon boxes are attractive with the bust of Lincoln in bas relief, others with the head in gold slightly raised, and a regular portrait is on others with a laurel wreath. There are innumerable flag boxes in many designs. In some the flag is held by the American eagle, two flags are together, or the whole top of a box is a single flag in different dimensions running up to real flag sizes.

African fruit of all kinds is now coming into the market. Delicious Japanese plums grown in Africa are 15 cents apiece and two for 25 cents.

BLAME THE PUBLIC FOR IMMORAL PLAYS

Klaw and Burnham Declare Salacious Productions Are the Most Profitable.

THE WOMEN MOST TO BLAME

No Play Can Exist Which They Won't Patronize, Mr. Burnham Declares—Proved by Daly's Experience.

The relation of the public to the theatre with special reference to the question of what are not plays of a desirable character was discussed last night by Charles Burnham, President of the Association of Theatre Managers, and Marc Klaw before the Entertainment Club at the Waldorf. Both of them declared that the public were more responsible for the plays presented than the managers. Mr. Burnham welcomed the opportunity to speak to the club, as it was the public in his opinion which was responsible.

"Time was," he said, "when the theatre was but a pastime of the rich. To-day it is held to be an important means of passing time to the best advantage, a minister to physical and mental health. Ethics are no part of it. It has no philosophy. It should have no malice or bitterness. Indelicacy, indecency, or impurity should have no part in it."

Mr. Burnham then went on to show that the manager could not always decide what was to be performed.

"A manager to be successful must cater to the audience," he said, "but I believe that he should ever cater to their best, and not their worst.

"Every self-respecting manager would like to be an Irving or a Daly," he continued, "but New York is a town of sensations. It runs wild after a reputation. Let but the word be passed that a play is broad or indelicate, and the town runs wild about it, while some play of merit, bright and entertaining, is laid on the shelf.

"Women are more to be blamed for this than men. No play can exist that is not patronized by women. When 'Sapho' was put on a man haunted the box office to get tickets for himself and his wife because the police had raided it. When the official ban was withdrawn the man returned the tickets and said in apology, 'My wife doesn't want to see it now. She says it can't be so very bad after all.'"

In illustration of his point, Mr. Burnham told how while "Sapho" was drawing $18,000 a week, an adequate performance of "As You Like It" brought in only $200 a night. Lester Wallack's widow is now in want, he said, because her husband stuck to the standard comedies at $800 a night, when "Forbidden Fruit" was drawing three times as much. Daly played "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in New York, but "Pink Dominoes" on the road paid his expenses.

"The lesson of theatrical history," he concluded, "is that the theatre is made by the public, and when the public demands higher things the theatre will respond."

Oscar Hammerstein was to have been the next speaker, but he had been summoned to Philadelphia to see the Mayor about "Salome," so sent his apologies.

Mr. Klaw told of his only appearance as an actor as Pittacus Green in "Hazel Kirke." It was in Concord, Mass., when the actor cast for the part had left him in the lurch.

"I got through with the part all right," he said, "but as I read the notices next day I was glad that I had left the other man's name on the bill."

He spoke of the terrors of a first-night failure and declared it to be as elemental and decisive as an earthquake. "It is heartbreaking to the artists and the artisans," he said, "as they think of all the work that has been lost. Moreover, in New York, with its varied population and audiences which applaud one night and not the next, there is an additional element of luck in it." Then Mr. Klaw entered on a defense of the star system.

"Americans are the greatest hero worshippers," he said. "Think of Jack Binns and Hobson, heroes for a month; a punching bag for the rest of their lives. So you can understand why managers are glad to be able to insure a play by identifying it with a charming actor or actress. The same holds good with regard to the so-called immoral plays. We get more printed about them. The Dramatic Editor calls them salacious and is done with it, but the City Editor writes stories about them for three or four days.

"But where society can do its greatest good to the stage is to turn its back upon indecent plays. The question of decency ought to be very easily settled. An eminent divine has recently had something to say on this subject. I am not referring now to the vaporings of the men who use the ecclesiastical title and get cheap advertising at the expense of the stage, but I am referring to the warning cry of Archbishop Farley, which is entitled to respectful and serious consideration by managers throughout this land, though I would have preferred if his Eminence had specified and not made a general indictment of a worthy profession.

"There is no use of hysterical and ill-considered legislation on this point, as some ministers have pointed out. There are enough laws now to close up performances that are clearly indecent. It seems strange to me that when last Summer undraped dancers were appearing all over New York Mr. Comstock did not act. He acted when a girl sent out art catalogues in which appeared a nude figure, but he took no notice of these dancers. Ill-considered legislation always aggravates rather than mitigates an offense. My attention was lately called to some laws which a Brooklyn organization, led by my friend Canon Chase, was going to bring before the Legislature this Winter.

"What interested me most in it was that according to its concluding lines anybody who shall expose, display, post up, exhibit, paint, print, mark, or cause to be placed any placard, poster, bill, or picture in or on any building, billboard, wall, or fence, or on any street or upon any public place which shall depict any act or scene describing the commission of or threatening bodily violence by one human being upon another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"If that section ever becomes a law I promise two very interesting tests of its validity. I shall proceed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and if it has on exhibition Meissonier's famous picture of 'The Brawl' or any of Munkacsy's battle pictures, I shall promptly make an effort to have the Trustees indicted for misdemeanor. And perhaps to bring the absurdity of the law a little closer home to its projectors, I propose to find out if any public building in New York harbors a copy of Rubens's 'Crucifixion,' which certainly comes under the head of the description.

"The question of the sexes will be a theme for literature so long as this old world goes round, but it should be approached, on the stage at least, with great tact and discretion. And when I speak of indecent plays, I think I should include plays which are brutal aside from the sex question. I know the law cannot reach them, but the managers themselves and society can do much to suppress them.

"I also know that we cannot always serve baby food at the theatre, that it is a place for adults as well as children, but there is a dividing line between what is wholesome and what is harmful, and the manager who does not recognize this border line is a menace to his brother managers as well as to society."

OPERATION DISCOVERS WIFE.

Now George A. Kelly of Football Fame Is Sued for Divorce.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 11.—George A. Kelly, formerly a football star, recently came into wide public notice through an operation performed on him at the Georgetown Hospital at Washington, D. C., whereby the kneecap from a dead man was substituted for his own in order to prevent loss of his leg.

But the notoriety also brought his whereabouts to his wife's notice, and yesterday Mrs. Mona J. Kelly filed suit for divorce against him in the County Court. Mrs. Kelly alleges they were married in St. Louis on Jan. 27, 1906, and that Kelly deserted her just four months later.

Kelly's leg was injured while playing football several years ago.

RED OR BLACK STYLO-PENS.
Two sizes, 4½ and 5½ inches, $1.00
J. ULLRICH & CO., 135 Greenwich St., N. Y.
—Adv.

DINNER DANCE FOR MISS LOGAN.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Entertains for Her Daughter, Marie Louise.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., gave a small and informal dinner-dance last night at her residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, for her daughter, Miss Marie Louise Logan. The dinner was of twenty-six covers, the guests being seated at small tables decorated with Spring flowers.

The dance was an early one, and was followed by a buffet supper at midnight. About forty additional guests came in for the dancing. Among the guests were:

The Misses Marjorie Gould, Elizabeth Bertron, Beatrice Benjamin, Muriel Morris, Dorothy Bigelow, Grace Tracy, Elizabeth Lattimer, Katherine Lawrence, Eleanor Alexander, and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Franklin Plummer, Harry Oelrichs, Frank Roche, Jay Gould, Anthony Drexel, Jr., Richard Merton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Edmund Fisher, Cecil St. George, A. D. V. Pratt, and Count Antonelli.

YOAKUM THEATRE PARTY.

Mrs. Benjamin Yoakum Entertains for Her Daughter, Miss Bessie.

Mrs. Benjamin Yoakum gave a theatre party last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Bessie Yoakum, taking her guests to see "Kitty Grey" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Afterward there was informal dancing at the Yoakum residence, 4 East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss Yoakum wore a blue satin gown trimmed with silver. The guests were:

Mrs. Harden W. Adams, the Misses Edith Brooks, Anne Tracy, Mary McKim Wilde, Alice Richard, Janetta Alexander, Elizabeth Deming, Rosamond Burr, Muriel Kingsland, Marjorie Kingsland, Jessie Hazard, Maude Shepherd, Joan Whitridge, Eliza Suydam, Helen Miller, Sarah Robbins, Beatrice Claflin, Margaret Winslow, Marjorie Bourne, and Franklin Plummer, Lanier Winslow, Snowden Fahnestock, Harry Oelrichs, John Rutherford, Paulding Fosdick, Seymour Johnson, Count de Ganay, Eugene Norwood, John Suydam, Jr., Marshall Kernochan, Frederick Inman, James Cooper Lord, Roger Minton, Edmund Fairfax, Robert Kampmann, Dwight Partridge, Charles Loring, Sidney de Kay, Samuel Bennett, John Darragh, and William L. Engle.

At 1 o'clock there was a seated supper at small tables.

Mrs. Edward Loomis Entertains.

Miss Clara Clemens, daughter of Samuel L. Clemens, sang, and Miss Ethel Newcomb was the pianist at the entertainment last night given by Mrs. Edward Loomis at her home, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street. The musical programme included the three etudes by Chopin, Schutt's "Melancholy," "Consolation" by Liszt, and a "Waltz" by Moskowski.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish to Sail on March 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish are booked to sail on March 6 for Europe, to remain until the opening of the Newport season, when they will open the Crossways for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will take the Mediterranean trip first, and then visit Japan and other parts of the Far East.

Italian Benefit To-morrow.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the performance to-morrow night of Aida at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Italian Immigrant and Benevolent Society was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Seth Barton French. Nearly all of the tickets have been sold. Among those who have taken boxes and tickets are Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, Mrs. Henry S. Rokenbaugh, Mrs. Paul Gerli, Mrs. Celestina Piva, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mrs. E. Howard Martin, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mme. Destinn, Mme. Homer, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Amato, and Mr. Didur will be in the cast to-morrow night.

Social Notes.

Paulding Fosdick, who is to wed Miss Katheryne Yoakum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum, of 4 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Feb. 23, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at the Union Club.

A large luncheon will be given to-day at the Baltusrol Golf Club by Theron H. Strong and W. Halsted Vanderpoel. Miss Martha Kobbe will entertain the guests before the luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell will leave to-day for California, to be gone until April.

Mrs. Theodore D. Wilson will be at home to-day at 61 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Flick of Wilkes-barre are at the Hotel Wolcott. They will go later to Lakewood, where Mr. Flick has a house.

A bal poudré was given last night at the Hotel Plaza for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers. The Reception Committee included Luigi Solari, Baron A. B. D'Alimonte, Mrs. Paul Gerli, Mrs. John Douglas de Forest, Mrs. George Evans, and Mrs. L. W. Hester.

Mrs. Ruth Alice Halliwell of the Hotel Plaza and William Potter of Louisville, Ky., a broker, obtained a marriage license at City Hall yesterday.

SHIPS BUFFETED BY GALES.

Schooner Elvira Ball Abandoned by Crew After Collision.

All vessels that arrived in port yesterday reported having paid toll to the gales which have been raging off the coast and along the North Atlantic lane. The White Star liner Oceanic arrived after having weathered storms that kept her decks wash-for-days-at-a-time. On Tuesday the sea ran so high that the decks of the big liner were deluged and the passengers were kept behind storm doors. On Tuesday afternoon the ocean gained in fury.

"Spray from the big waves seemed to come at us from all directions and some of the water found its way into the smoking room," said A. P. Rinck, one of the passengers. "Through the port lights we could see the sailors holding on to the guard rails and having a mighty hard time in making their way about the decks."

The Oceanic came through without any material damage.

The abandonment at sea of the four-masted schooner Elvira Ball, bound from Jacksonville to Boston, was reported by Capt. L. B. Stanton, her skipper, who with his crew of eight men, was landed yesterday at Norfolk by the steamer Thelma. He at once notified his agents here, Pendleton Bros., of the loss of his vessel. It seems that the Thelma put in an opportune appearance on Feb. 8, when the Elvira Ball was waterlogged in the heavy seas about 130 miles east of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

The Elvira Ball, lumber laden for Boston, left Jacksonville on Feb. 4. Early on Feb. 8 she struck a sunken obstruction and filled rapidly. Soon the water was level with her decks, and the appearance of the Thelma was hailed with relief. The wrecked schooner was comparatively new. As the wreck is directly in the track of the coasting fleet it offers a serious menace to navigation. The derelict destroyer Seneca will proceed to search for her.

The Elvira Ball was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1907. She is of 728 tons net register, 200 feet long, and 38 feet beam. She hailed from New London, Conn., and is owned by the Gilbert Transportation Company of that city.

COL. DADY PLUNGES IN ART.

Brooklyn Union League Gets a Lincoln Portrait After a New Type.

The political world of Brooklyn was agitated to its very centre yesterday afternoon when it became known that Col. Michael J. Dady, the strenuous Republican leader of the First Assembly District, had blossomed out as a patron of art.

Col. Dady has presented to the Brooklyn Union League Club what his admirers enthusiastically describe as a "large and expensive oil painting of Abraham Lincoln." Col. Dady, incidentally, has indicated that he does not intend to be so commonplace a patron of art as to follow anybody's lead. The painting is described as "a novel and refreshing departure from the hackneyed artist idea of the great American."

Most artists have gone in for picturing the Emancipator as he appeared after he became famous and President. Col. Dady's painting, however, harks back to the simple backwoods days of Lincoln's life. He is shown as a woodchopper, only he isn't doing any wood chopping at the precise moment at which he is pictured. He is seen "soldiering on the job," as one of the Colonel's friends put it yesterday. His axe lies on the ground and he is seated with his back against a tree, reading a book. Also, he is wearing a coonskin cap, instead of the monotonous black broadcloth suit and "stovepipe" hat.

RUSSELL STURGIS, ARCHITECT, DEAD

Planned Four of the Buildings of Yale University, Also Flower Hospital.

HE WROTE MUCH ON ART

Was Engaged on a History of Architecture at His Death in His Seventy-third Year.

Russell Sturgis, an architect and writer on art subjects, died yesterday at his home, 307 East Seventeenth Street, in his seventy-third year. Failing health caused Mr. Sturgis to leave the Presidency of the Architectural League, after serving four terms, about a year ago. He had hardly left his room during the last three months. He died yesterday morning in the presence of his wife, who was a Miss Sarah Barney, and whom he married in 1864. He is survived by his six children—D. L. B., L. B., and E. B. Sturgis, Mrs. H. W. Thomas, Mrs. P. G. Bartlett, and Miss S. B. Sturgis.

By a coincidence most of Mr. Sturgis's closest friends and fellow-architects spent yesterday in Washington in attendance at the final deliberations of President Roosevelt's Federal Art Commission.

Both the Municipal Art Commission here and the National Art Commission which President Roosevelt has formed are an outgrowth of the Fine Arts Federation, whose first President Mr. Sturgis was.

At the time of his death Mr. Sturgis was engaged in finishing his History of Architecture, the first volume of which appeared two years ago. The second volume is now in proof, but only rough notes exist of the third volume, and, according to his sons yesterday, these notes will probably never be published. Since completing the four Yale College buildings—Farnam, Durfee, and Lawrence Halls and Battell Chapel—at New Haven in 1880, Mr. Sturgis has been delivering lectures, writing magazine articles, and contributing to encyclopedias on art subjects. Beside his Dictionary of Architecture and Building, (1901-2,) his European Architecture, and his uncompleted history, he made a complete revision of Lübke's History of Fine Art four years ago. He has published many other smaller appreciations and studies in art history.

The two houses of the late James Alfred Roosevelt and of Theodore Roosevelt, the President's father, both of which are in West Fifty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, are regarded as his best work as an architect. He was also architect for Flower Hospital here and the Learned and Norton residences in Albany.

He was born in Baltimore in 1836, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1856. Yale gave him the degree of M. A. in 1870. He was Professor of Architecture at the College of the City of New York from 1878 to 1880, and received from this institution the degree of Ph. D. thirteen years later. His architectural education was gained in offices in this city and in Munich. His chief work as a practical architect was done between the years of 1863 and 1880. Walter Cook, consulting architect of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, studied in Mr. Sturgis's office in the late seventies.

FUNERAL OF ERNEST COQUELIN

Eulogies of the Actor by Claretie and Mounet-Sully.

SURESNES, France, Feb. 11.—The funeral of Ernest Coquelin, the French actor who died here three days ago, was held at the town church this morning. The music of the service was rendered by artists from the Opera Comique, and eulogies of the actor were delivered in the open air by Jules Claretie and Jean Mounet-Sully.

Burial will be at Boulogne, the birthplace of M. Coquelin.

John W. Albaugh.

John W. Albaugh, a well-known theatrical manager, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, 321 York Street, Jersey City, from heart disease, following an attack of acute indigestion. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1837 and made his first appearance on the stage on Feb. 1, 1855, in "Brutus, or, The Fall of the Tarquin." In 1850 Mr. Albaugh, at the age of 22 years, became leading man of the stock company of the Gayety Theatre, in Albany, and in 1873 became manager of the Leland Opera House, in Albany. Five years later he assumed control of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, where he had made his first appearance as an actor.

Mr. Albaugh was sole lessee and manager of the Albany Grand Opera House, in Washington, D. C., from 1884 to 1894. He also built the Lafayette Square Theatre, in Washington. He made his last appearance at the Lyceum, in Baltimore, in 1899.

One of his best-known characters was Louis XI, which he once played in New York.

James MacArthur.

James MacArthur, one of the literary advisers of the Harper publishing house and also well known as an editor, critic, and playwright, died on Thursday in the General Memorial Hospital. He was born in Glasgow in 1866, and came to the United States in 1888. After spending a few years in commercial life, he turned his entire attention to writing and criticism.

He became connected with Dodd, Mead & Co. as reader and general literary adviser, and from 1894 to 1900 was associated with Prof. Harry Thurston Peck as joint editor of The Bookman. Later he went to London as the foreign representative of Doubleday, Page & Co. On his return to this country, in 1901, he established his connection with Harper & Brothers.

Mr. MacArthur was the dramatizer of Ian Maclaren's "Bonnie Brier Bush." He collaborated with Max Pemberton in "The Masque of the White Rose" and "Kronstadt," and with Rex Beach in the dramatization of "The Spoilers." He was a member of the Players' Club.

Mr. MacArthur leaves a wife and two daughters.

Help Needy Women to Help Themselves.

THE WEST END EXCHANGE and INDUSTRIAL UNION
167-169 WEST 74th STREET

A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY Whose Aim is to Instruct and Aid Worthy Women to Become Self-Supporting.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU supplies reliable servants.

A DEPARTMENT OF ART is maintained where can be found hand painting in china and bric-a-brac.

THE SEWING DEPARTMENT furnishes high grade gowns and fancy shirt-waists.

THE DOMESTIC BRANCH offers for sale preserves, jellies, cakes and candies.

IN THE MENDING SHOP all kinds of repairing is done—cut glass, rare china or old lace. Hot luncheon is served in the TEA ROOM of the Exchange daily from 2 to 3.

As the Society depends largely upon public donations, the patronage of the public is solicited. Money spent here gives help and encouragement to deserving but needy women.

THE WEST END EXCHANGE and INDUSTRIAL UNION
167-169 West 74th St., New York

George Henry Leonard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—George Henry Leonard, a Boston merchant, died yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick. He was also well known in charitable work and social and Masonic circles. He was born in Middleboro, June 20, 1837.

He came to Boston as a young man, and about forty-five years ago became a partner in the firm of Murdock & Bundy, manufacturers and dealers in tanners' materials. This firm later became George H. Leonard & Co., to be in turn succeeded by Marden, North & Hastings.

Mr. Leonard was always active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, and was its first Vice President and Chairman of the Finance Committee. He retired from active business in 1906, but continued as a special partner in Marden, North & Hastings.

Obituary Notes.

F. W. C. GRUTZEMACHER, who for thirty years was a teacher in the schools of St. John's Lutheran Church and was known to thousands of children, is dead at his home, 109 Stillman Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE BERNARD MANNING, a bond expert, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 337 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, who was engaged in the lightering business in this port until seven years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 184 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn. He was 81 years old and leaves a daughter.

MISS LUCY A. CARROLL, daughter of the late Bradish Johnson, died yesterday at her home in this city in her seventy-second year. The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, to-morrow at 11 A. M.

THEODORE ROBERT SHEAR, lawyer, died yesterday morning at his home, 364 West 120th Street, of heart disease. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and two sons. Mr. Shear was born in Albany in 1847, and was graduated from Union College in 1868.

EMANUEL J. LEMON, a retired merchant, died in his seventy-ninth year at his residence, 138 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday. Mr. Lemon was born in New York City. He crossed the continent in 1850 with the early gold prospectors. In 1859 he joined Company G of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., serving until 1866. He was a member of many Hebrew charities, and the oldest member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

SAMUEL R. BALL, Vice President of the B. R. Ball Company of 9 East Forty-second Street and official decorator of the automobile shows, died on Tuesday at his home, 231 East 101st Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born at Wilmington, Del., and had been in business in this city for twenty-three years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BADEAU—DE RAISMES.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1909, at Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, Natalie St. Clair, daughter of Hippolite A. and Emma St. Clair De Raismes, to Carroll, son of Charles G. and Mary A. Badeau. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROE—CONEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, at the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Stanley White, D. D., Ruth Eaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Coney, to Alexander V. Roe of New York.

BOCK—GUENTHER.—Feb. 10, Viola L. Guenther to Henry Bock, Jr.

BURKE—GOODWIN.—Feb. 10, Ella J. Goodwin to Edmund A. Burke.

CLOSE—HARING.—Feb. 10, Newark, N. J., Harriett Haring to Harold Close.

HITCHCOCK—RYLANDS.—Feb. 10, Gladys P. Rylands to Freeman St. C. Hitchcock.

JARVIS—JACOBS.—Feb. 6, Huntington, L. I., Phebe L. Jacobs to Joseph R. Jarvis.

KIDDER—WEIGAND.—Feb. 10, Jersey City, May Weigand to F. Vere Kidder.

LANE—SCOTT.—Feb. 10, Edith S. Scott to Chauncey L. Lane.

SILLECK—OSBORN.—Feb. 10, Millie E. Osborn to William Silleck, Jr.

STIES—OKIN.—Feb. 10, Newark, N. J., Anna Okin to Philip Spies.

SWAN—HILLIARD.—Feb. 10, Millicent Hilliard to Wesley B. Swan.

WILSON—SMITH.—Feb. 10, Marion A. Smith to Christopher Wilson.

Died.

ARNSTEIN.—Hannah Arnstein, relict of the late Nathan Arnstein, in her 70th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,125 Madison Av., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BEST.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, Deborah W., widow of the late Lysander T. Best. Funeral services at her late home, 295 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

BOKEE.—Suddenly, at Hotel Cumberland, Thursday, Feb. 11, Mary Tuttle, widow of the late Frederick W. Bokee and mother of Mrs. Robert Francis Cartwright. Funeral services on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 55th St. and 5th Av. Interment in Woodlawn at convenience of family.

CAMPBELL.—At his late residence, 616 Monroe Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1909, James Campbell, in his 70th year. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Clinton Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 10.45 A. M.

CARROLL.—On Feb. 11, 1909, Lucy A. Carroll, daughter of the late Bradish Johnson, in her 72d year. Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1909, at 11 A. M., at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St. Kindly omit flowers.

COUCH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, at his residence, 203 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Joseph J. Couch, beloved husband of Mary Anthony. Relatives and friends, also Joppa Lodge No. 201, F. & A. M., are invited to attend his funeral services, 8 P. M., Saturday, 13th inst., at Hanson Place M. E. Church. Interment Mystic, Conn.

Grand Lodge F. & A. M.

The Officers and Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York are fraternally requested to attend the obsequies of Past Grand Master Joseph J. Couch, at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., at 7.45 o'clock.

SAMUEL NELSON SAWYER, Grand Master.

EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

DUTCHER.—Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, Silas B. Dutcher. Funeral services at New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York Av. and Bergen St., Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GAERTNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, Otto E. P. Gaertner, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,040 Trinity Av., on Friday, at 8.30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Saturday.

LEMON.—Emanuel J. Lemon, at his residence, 138 West 75th St., in the seventy-ninth year of his age, beloved husband of Elizabeth and father of Martha, Sara, Joseph E. Lemon, Mrs. L. Well, Mrs. S. N. Hester. Funeral Friday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M.

LOEB.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, Eugene A. Loeb, in his 59th year. Funeral services Friday morning, Feb. 12, at Salem Fields Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) 10 o'clock.

LYNCH.—On Feb. 10, Thomas B. Lynch, at his residence, 132 West 67th St. Funeral at 9 A. M. Saturday from the Paulist Church, 59th St. and 9th Av. Interment in Calvary. Albany papers please copy.

MacARTHUR.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the General Memorial Hospital, New York City, James MacArthur, aged 43 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 504 West 99th St., Saturday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M. Interment at Mount Kensico Cemetery.

MASSA.—On Feb. 10, 1909, J. C. Massa, beloved husband of Ellinor E. Massa. Funeral services at St. Agnes' Chapel, 92d St., west of Columbus Av., New York, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

RICHARDS.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at the residence of Mr. E. H. Van Ingen, Julia Leavitt, widow of Dr. Jedediah Huntington Richards, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral service in Washington, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock upon arrival of 8.50 train from New York.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1909, Charles Henry Roberts, M. D., son of the late Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus and Deborah Brownell Roberts, in the 80th year of his age.

SHEAR.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 11, 1909, Theodore R. Shear. Funeral services at his late residence, 364 West 120th St., Saturday morning, Feb. 13, at 10.30 o'clock.

SING.—At Pisa, Italy, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, of pneumonia, Edward Sing of New York. Interment at Rome, Italy.

STRANG.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1909, Edgar A. Strang, in his 78th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 401 Smith St., Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2.15 P. M. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of the 11.55 train from New York.

STURGIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1909, at his residence, 307 East 17th St., Russell Sturgis, husband of Sarah Barney Sturgis, in his 73d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WATERBURY.—On Feb. 11, 1909, at her late residence, 300 Mott Av., New York, Hannah Elizabeth Waterbury, widow of the late John Weed Waterbury. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. and East 142d St., on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1909, at 3 o'clock.

WESTCOTT.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Feb. 10, 1909, Margaret J. Westcott, widow of Robert Folger Westcott. Funeral services at her late home, 422 5th St., Lakewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, on arrival of train leaving New York at 10 A. M. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J. Boston, Albany, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—Wednesday, Feb. 10, Sylvanus J. Williams. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M., at his home, No. 326 75th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Interment at Kensico on Friday, Grand Central Station, 11.10 A. M.

YATES.—At the Waldorf-Astoria, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1909, Arthur G. Yates. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M.

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AUSTIN.—567 Quincy St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Thomas Austin.

BAUM.—210 East 72d St., Feb. 10, Samuel Baum, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

BEECHEL.—94 South Orange Av., Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, Lena Beechel.

BOWDISH.—38 Clay St., Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, David H. Bowdish, aged 65.

BREETS.—26 Sherman Av., Jersey City Heights, Feb. 10, William Breets.

COMBES.—950 Washington Av., Feb. 10, Mary Combes.

CROLIUS.—Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, Catherine M. Crolius. Funeral private.

CROTTY.—333 West 7th St., Feb. 10, Barbara Crotty. Funeral to-day.

CUNYES.—Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 9, Sarah E. Conyes, aged 73.

DOBSON.—220 West 142d St., Feb. 9, Cecil Dobson, aged 20. Funeral private.

DOWNS.—Hicksville, L. I., Feb. 9, Louisa M. Downs.

EARL.—Belleville, N. J., Feb. 10, Reuben W. Earl, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow.

FARRELL.—501 West 25th St., Feb. 10, Simeon Farrell. Funeral to-day, 9.30 A. M.

FAUNTLEROY.—East Orange, N. J., Feb. 10, Maude Fauntleroy.

FREETH.—616 Symes St., West Hoboken, Feb. 10, George H. Freeth.

GILL.—Rockville Centre, L. I., Feb. 10, Thomas Gill, aged 79.

GLOISTEIN.—104 Glenwood Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10, John Gloistein.

GUETH.—299 Waverly Av., Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, Ida Gueth, aged 43.

GUINAN.—220 East 36th St., Feb. 10, Margaret Guinan. Funeral to-morrow.

HALL.—Ocean Grove Heights, N. J., Feb. 9, Luanda Hall, aged 70.

HANLEY.—220 11th St., Hoboken, Feb. 10, Jennie Hanley. Funeral to-day, 9.30 A. M.

HASBERG.—47 St. Nicholas Av., Feb. 10, Ellsa Hasberg.

HENRY.—Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, William Henry, aged 35. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HERSCHBERGER.—Nutley, N. J., Feb. 10, John H. Herschberger, aged ...

HOPKINS.—212 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Rose Hopkins. Funeral to-...

HUSSEY.—463 South 7th St., Newark, N. J., Feb. 11, Crescentia Hussey.

JACKSON.—1,047 Avenue D, Bayonne, Feb. 10, Edith M. Jackson, aged 1.

JAGGAR.—203 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Laurens R. Jaggar.

JONES.—Irvington, N. J., Feb. 9, William Jones, aged 67. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KATTENSTROTH.—Middle Village, L. I., Feb. 10, Anna C. Kattenstroth.

KESSELL.—214 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, Feb. 11, Josephine Kessell, aged 35.

KIEFER.—435 Summit Av., West Hoboken, Feb. 11, Madeline Kiefer, aged 60.

KOCH.—497 South 10th St., Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, Regina Koch, aged 89.

LEE.—41 Devan St., Jersey City, Feb. 11, Ellen Lee.

McCAMLEY.—121 3d Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Peter J. McCamley. Funeral to-day.

McKINNON.—600 Leonard St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Marie B. McKinnon, aged 34.

MADDEN.—223 Skillman St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, John T. Madden.

MALATESTA.—111 Thompson St., Feb. 10, Louis Malatesta.

MANNIX.—243 Varick St., Jersey City, Feb. 10, Catherine Mannix.

MILLER.—443 Linwood St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Ellen T. Miller. Funeral to-day.

MILLS.—223 East 32d St., Feb. 10, Elizabeth Mills. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

MILLS.—1,271 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 9, Lena Mills, aged 64.

MOONEY.—343 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 9, Louise Mooney. Funeral to-day.

MOORE.—235 East 46th St., Feb. 9, John Moore. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

MUELLER.—320 3d St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Johanna Mueller, aged 83.

MURBACH.—537 East 148th St., Feb. 9, John G. Murbach.

NELSON.—205 Orchard St., Yonkers, Feb. 9, Hulda Nelson. Funeral to-day.

NICHOLS.—158 Brunswick St., Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, Henry D. Nichols.

OAKLEY.—517 Garden St., Hoboken, Feb. 10, Georgianna Oakley, aged 91.

QUINN.—436 West 38th St., Feb. 10, Ann Quinn. Funeral to-day, 9.15 A. M.

RAFFERTY.—Meadow St., Kingston, N. J., Feb. 9, Mary Rafferty.

REDDY.—380 Halladay St., Jersey City, Feb. 11, Michael Reddy.

REINHARDT.—Vailsburg, N. J., Feb. 10, Theodore J. Reinhardt.

REISINGER.—Grand View, N. J., Feb. 10, Clara Reisinger, aged 61.

RENKEL.—77 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, William F. Renkel, aged 18.

ROBERTSON.—1,011 Park Av., Feb. 9, Christina Robertson, aged 83.

ROGERS.—112 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10, Mary Rogers.

ROSENBERG.—410 East 138th St., Feb. 10, Jacob Rosenberg. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

ROTHERY.—Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 9, Mrs. William Rothery.

ROWE.—1,050 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Clifford F. Rowe.

RUCKOLDT.—142 East 3d St., Feb. 10, Fritz Ruckoldt. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

SKELLY.—1,359 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Julia R. Skelly.

SMITH.—Netcong, N. J., Feb. 10, Clarissa J. Smith, aged 79.

SOLOMON.—40 West 114th St., Feb. 10, Cecelia Solomon, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SPRAGUE.—Kings County Hospital, Feb. 10, Ada E. Sprague, aged 83.

SULLIVAN.—452 Greenwich St., Feb. 10, John A. Sullivan. Funeral notice later.

STELTZ.—Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 10, Minnie M. Steltz. Funeral to-day.

THUM.—1,301 53d St., Brooklyn, Feb. 9, Anna Thum, aged 36. Funeral to-day, noon.

TOST.—720 Traphagen St., West Hoboken, Feb. 9, Stephen Tost, aged 27.

VAN VLACK.—New Dorp, S. I., Feb. 10, Marion H. Van Vlack. Funeral private.

WALLACE.—850 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Johanna Wallace, aged 73.

WANDRES.—Cornwall-on-Hudson, Feb. 11, Mary N. Wandres. Funeral to-morrow.

WEBSTER.—106 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, Lauretta Webster.

WERNEKER.—145 West 132d St., Feb. 9, Charlotte Werneker. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

WHITEHEAD.—Feb. 10, Thomasine Whitehead. Funeral, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., to-day, 10 A. M.

WIFFLER.—24 Gold St., Yonkers, Feb. 10, Marguerite Wiffler. Funeral to-morrow.

In Memoriam.

GITTY.—Mass, James J. Gitty, St. Veronica's Church, to-day, 8 A. M.

HERON.—Mass, Peter A. Heron, Sacred Heart Church, Feb. 12, to-day, 9 A. M.

LONG.—Mass, Sarah Long, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-morrow, 7.30 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Mass, Michael McLaughlin, Church of the Holy Cross, Harrison, N. J., to-day, 7.45 A. M.

MEAGHER.—Mass, William H. Meagher, St. John the Evangelist Church, to-day, 10 A. M.

SLAVIN.—Mass, James B. Slavin, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Prices Improve; Trading Still Dull—Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

UNION PACIFIC LEADS

London Buys More Freely in This Market—Estimates of Week's Currency Movements.

Without any material increase in the volume of trading, which again fell short of 400,000 shares, greater strength was shown yesterday in several issues, notably in Union Pacific, and under the leadership of this stock prices in most parts of the list moved up enough to show fractional net gains notwithstanding some recessions at the close from the best prices of the day. London bought more freely in this market than on any previous day, the purchases being most prominent in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel, although the latter did not respond to this buying to any important extent. While the closing up of contracts on the short side of the account because of the approach of a three-day holiday was probably a factor in some of yesterday's advances it appeared that this was by no means the only explanation of the strength which was displayed in some parts of the market, which strength was more probably due, it was generally thought, to more active operations for the long account than have been noticed during recent days in such stocks as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Reading. There were exceptional movements, amounting to a number of points in a few stocks, nearly all of these being on the side of advances. In this class were gains of 2½ points in American Sugar, 5½ in Atlantic Coast Line, and 3 in Louisville & Nashville. Southern Railway preferred shared to some extent in the advances made by Louisville and Atlantic Coast Line, its net gain after a fractional reaction at the close amounting to 1¼ points. The bond market was considerably more active than on the earlier days of the week, the dealings being well diversified, although particular prominence was given to several minor issues, including Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal bonds, which on active trading showed substantial gains during the day.

Although loans made yesterday carried over until Monday, call money rates did not go above 2½ per cent. yesterday, and the average for the day did not exceed Wednesday's average of 2¼ per cent. The usual estimates of the week's currency movements, the issuance of which was advanced one day owing to the holiday, showed results varying from a gain of $1,250,000 to a loss of nearly $4,000,000. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an increase in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 47.36 per cent. last week to 49.72 per cent. this week, the latter comparing with 53¼ per cent. at this time a year ago. The statement of the French Bank showed an increase of about $2,000,000 in gold holdings, with decreases in notes in circulation and in bills discounted. Foreign exchange rates were firmer yesterday.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loans at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $318,507,287; balances, $9,807,484; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,164,558.

Sterling exchange was strong, with demand quoted at $4.8720@$4.8725, sixty days at $4.8515@$4.8525, and cables at $4.8745@$4.8755.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞ plus 1-64@5.16¼ less 1-16 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16¾ for sight, and 5.18¾ plus 1-32@5.18⅛ for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95⅛ plus 1-64@95 3-16 for cables, 95 1-16 plus 1-64@95⅛ for sight, and 94 9-16@94 13-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Paul, 85c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; New Orleans commercial, par; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, $1.25 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 51⅝c. Mexican dollars were 44@50c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911	98⅝	98⅞
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912	97	97¾
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910	101⅛	101⅜
At. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910	101¼	101½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, July, 1910	102¾	103⅛
Chicago, R. I. & P. 5s, April, 1909	100⅜	101
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	101⅛	101½
Interborough 5s, March, 1910	100⅞	101⅛
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	103¾	104¼
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	98	99
Kan. City Southern 5s, April, 1912	100	100½
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1909	100	100⅛
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910	98¼	99½
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	101	101⅛
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	101	101⅛
Michigan Central 5s, Feb., 1910	101	101⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	98½	99¼
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910	101	101⅛
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910	101¼	101⅜
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910	101½	101⅝
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	97¾	98⅛
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	102¾	103¼
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s, Aug., 1910	100⅝	101

Interest to be added.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid	Asked
4½s, May, 1957, I'chg.	111⅝	112	111¾	112
4½s, Nov., 1957, I'chg.	111⅝	112	111¾	112
4½s, May, 1917, I'chg.	104	104½	104	104½
4s, Nov., 1958, I'chg.	101⅞	102¼	101¾	102⅛
4s, May, 1957, I'chg.	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	101½	102	101½	102
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	100	101¼	100	101¼
3½s, Nov., 1955, I'chg.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
3½s, May, 1951, coup.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
3½s, May, 1954, reg.	91	91½	91	91½
*6s, Nov., 1909, rev.	102½	102¾	102½	102¾
*6s, Nov., 1910, rev.	104	104½	104	104½

*Coupon or registered.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Prices were firm and generally unchanged, and where changes occurred they were of small fractions. Demand is fairly good, but offerings of attractive issues are not large. Shares, 1,100; bonds, $97,000.

BONDS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs	85	85	85
16,000	A. C. L. of C. 5-20s	89	89	89
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1940	102½	102½	102½
5,000	Balt. Elec. 5s	89½	89½	89½
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
6,000	Con. G., E. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
8,000	Con. Gas 6s	102	102	102
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	103	103	103
3,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	109	109	109
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42¼	42¼	42¼
3,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	105½	105½	105½
3,000	Maryland & Penn. Inc.	61½	61½	61½
16,000	Seaboard 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾
2,000	Seaboard 3-yr 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Seaboard 10-yr 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	United Rys. 4s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
20,000	United Rys. Inc.	52	51½	52

STOCKS

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Am. Bonding	55	55	55
10	A. C. L. of Conn.	265	265	265
75	Con. G., E. L. & P.	31½	31½	31½
60	Fidelity & Dep.	150	150	150
500	Houston Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Nor. Ry. & Light	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Seaboard Co. com.	17	17	17
5	U. S. Fidelity	112	112	112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Feb. 11 ... 393,881
From Jan. 1, 1909 ... 21,385,273
Corresponding period last year ... 21,441,053

Closing Bid	Ask	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Unlisted.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday.

[illegible]

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Earnings.

[illegible]

PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the stock department of the Produce Exchange were as follows:

[illegible]

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
295	Crucible Steel pf.	62¾	62½	62¾
25	Fireproofing	4½	4½	4½
45	Fireproofing pf.	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
100	Harbison-Walker R.	17	17	17
10	Harb.-Walker R. pf.	84	84	84
8	Independent Brew.	3¼	2½	3½
3,900	Interior Mining	68	68	68
60	Mfrs. L. & Heat	31½	31½	31½
13	Ohio Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Pitts. & Al. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pitts. Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,100	Ross Mining	12	12	12
50	Sewer Pipe	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Shoshone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,640	Tonopah Extension	78	[illegible]	68
135	Union Switch	91	91	91
100	Union Switch pf.	89	89	89
18	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅛	113	113
53	Westingh. Air Brake	112	111½	111½
	BANKS			
10	Pitts. Trust Co.	315	315	315
23	Safe Dep. & Tr. Co.	295	295	295
	BOND			
$11,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	96¼	96	96
	UNLISTED			
20	Kansas Gas	48	48	48
40	Lustre Mining	1.75	1.75	1.75
3,641	Mt. Elliott Copper	27	26	26
200	San Toy	33	33	33
100	Union Gas	101	101	101

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—United Gas Improvement moved in that fashion so well known to stock operators. The price declined from 93½ to 91¾, and closed at 92¼. The Asphalts continued strong, especially the preferred, which advanced ¾ and left off at the highest. Cambria Steel continued under neglect. There were quite a number of different arbitrage stocks dealt in, but neither Reading nor United States Steel showed much activity. The close was quiet and firm.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Amal. Copper	77¼	77¼	77¼
20	Am. Cement	40½	40½	40½
10	Am. Loco.	50½	50½	50½
35	Am. Railways	45¼	45¼	45¼
35	Am. Smelting	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
20	Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
27	Bell Telephone	101½	101½	101½
85	Cambria Steel	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
4	Catawissa 1st pf.	58	58	58
10	C., M. & St. P.	149½	149½	149½
200	Ches. & Ohio	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	40	40
200	Elec. Co. of Am.	11¼	11¼	11¼
60	Storage Battery	44½	44	44½
56	Fairmount Park Trac.	9½	9½	9½
391	Gen. Asphalt	19½	18½	19
2,967	Gen. Asphalt pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
100	Inter.-Met. pf.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
4,046	Lake Sup. Corp. t. c.	18	17¼	17¼
10	Louis. & Nash.	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
1,298	Lehigh Valley	73	72½	72½
50	Lehigh Nav.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
215	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	101¼	101	101¼
300	Marsden Co.	2	1⅞	2
10	Mexican Central	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
353	Pennsylvania	66 3-16	66	66
20	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	104	104	104
123	Phila. Elec.	12	12	12
1,165	Phila. Rap. Tran.	27⅞	27¼	27¾
60	Phila. Trac.	93	93	93
2,605	Reading	66⅝	66	66¼
20	Southern Ry.	26	26	26
410	Tonopah Belmont	15-16	15-16	15-16
80	Tonopah Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼
724	Union Traction	53⅝	53½	53½
9,703	U. G. I.	93½	91¾	92¼
1,505	U. S. Steel	52⅝	52½	52⅝
4	W. J. & S. S.	51	51	51
10	Westmoreland Coal	94¾	94¾	94¾

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—People's Gas advanced to 111¼ on the local Exchange. Match sold off 1½, closing at 123, while Chicago Telephone closed at 130½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	Am. Can	8½	8⅛	8½
100	Am. Can pf.	75	75	75
10	Chicago City Ry.	187	187	187
101	Chicago Telephone	130½	130	130½
12	Chicago & Oak Park pf.	12¼	12⅛	12¼
112	Chicago Rys., Series 2	44½	44½	44½
200	Chicago Subway	28	28	28
540	Com. Edison	108¼	108	108¼
300	Corn Products	19¼	19⅛	19¼
65	Diamond Match	124	123	123
15	Illinois Brick	40	40	40
50	Northwestern Elev.	22½	22½	22½
10	Nat. Biscuit pf.	120	120	120
1,335	People's Gas	111¼	108⅜	111¼
20	Quaker Oats pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼
105	Sears-Roebuck	60	57	59
60	Sears-Roebuck pf.	106⅝	106½	106⅝
50	South Side Elev.	50½	50½	50½
140	Street's Stable Car	30½	30	30
610	Swift & Co.	102¼	101⅞	101⅞

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Evening Up Contracts.

London helped matters considerably in the local market yesterday, when a large volume of orders was executed for foreign account. Purchases, according to estimates of some arbitrage houses, amounted to from 40,000 to 50,000 shares. Inasmuch as this was the first heavy buying for London account in a considerable time, the floor traders regarded it as significant, and many of them followed the lead. In addition to commitments for that reason there was a general evening up of contracts prior to the triple holiday, the shorts apparently not caring to maintain that position until Monday. News in the morning papers of the killing of the anti-Japanese bill by the California Legislature, it was thought, induced a good deal of the buying by London, though it is doubtful if this had any material influence with local traders, who have at no time regarded that situation very seriously. As soon as prices began to advance, the gossips got busy and the usual line of bull talk was dispensed freely throughout the brokerage offices. Among other things, it was again rumored that the Southern Pacific dividend would be advanced to a 7 per cent. basis next week, and, although the story was discredited in conservative banking quarters, just the idea of the possibility of an increase was sufficient to encourage the traders' optimism.

Morgan Roads Strong.

Strength of the Harriman stocks and of some of the other standard shares brought a great deal of satisfaction to the bulls, who had been growing discouraged over the failure of such issues to assume their usual prominence in the last few weeks. Particularly sharp advances in the Morgan group of railroads, including Atlantic Coast Line, which rose over 5 points, Louisville & Nashville, which was up about 3, and Southern Railway preferred, which advanced more than a point, was accompanied by talk of inside buying, but brought forth no more novel explanation. It was generally understood, however, that plans were maturing for financing the Southern Railway's short-term notes, which fall due soon, and this had a beneficial influence on the stock. The latest version of the Erie bond issue was that the Public Service Commission would authorize the entire $30,000,000, and the Erie stocks improved.

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Advance in Gas Shares.

Peoples Gas stock, which was depressed early in the day, selling down to 108⅝, rose sharply in the afternoon to the extent of nearly 2 points. The Street had it that the Directors, who were in session, would increase the dividend from a 6 to a 7 per cent. basis, and confirmation of these reports came just after the close of business in the shape of a statement from the company that the dividend would be increased beginning with the next quarter, as well as announcing the granting of "rights" to subscribe for new stock at par. Brooklyn Union Gas rose about 3 points, and Consolidated Gas was also strong in the belief that if the Chicago concern could pay 7 per cent dividends by selling gas at 85 cents a thousand cubic feet, the local corporations would not fare so badly on an eighty-cent basis. Arguments similar to this have been influencing Consolidated Gas since it sold down to about 118 not long ago.

***

Confusion Over Copper.

No end of discussion was caused by the report of the Copper Producers' Association, published on Wednesday afternoon, showing the stock on hand Feb. 1 as about 144,000,000 pounds. Some had an idea that this official document would settle the controversy which has been going on for weeks as to just how much the surplus supply of copper in the United States is, but it was far from doing so. The two factions in the copper market appeared to be just as far apart in their opinions as to the actual situation, as they were before. Those who have insisted that there was an enormous supply of copper above ground awaiting consumption, still reiterated this opinion, and asserted that the statistics of the association did not by any means accurately portray the circumstances as they really exist. On the other hand, those who have thought that the buying of copper was expanding and that about the bottom price had been reached, supported their statements by pointing to the figures given out by the association as confirmation of their position. The action of Amalgamated in the stock market seemed to indicate that those who were operating in this stock adhered to the latter theory.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Trade Narrow and Weaker—Closes at 2 to 6 Points Net Decline.

Cotton continued nervous and irregular yesterday, with the close barely steady at a net decline of 2@6 points. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The market opened steady at a decline of 1@3 points.

The National Ginners' report showing 12,-414,000 bales ginned to Feb. 6, and stating that ginning was over, with the exception of a few counties in Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, helped a midday rally in connection with the continued dry weather in the Southwest. Reports from Memphis were that cotton is being bought there for shipment here for delivery on March contracts.

The range of contract prices follows:

	High	Low	Close	Wed. Close
February	..	..	9.42@9.44	9.45
March	9.55	9.48	9.48@9.49	9.54
April	..	..	9.43@9.45	9.48
May	9.50	9.41	9.43	9.41
June	9.42	9.42	9.39@9.41	9.41
July	9.47	9.39	9.39@9.40	9.44
August	9.37	9.32	9.31@9.33	9.35
September	..	..	9.27@9.28	9.29
October	9.34	9.26	9.27@9.28	9.29
November	9.29	9.29	9.22@9.24	9.25
December	9.29	9.22	9.22@9.23	9.25
January	9.23	9.22	9.20@9.22	9.23

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 9.65 for middling upland and 10.10 for middling Gulf. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 9⅛c; sales, 75 bales. Norfolk steady, ⅛c lower, at 9¼c; sales, 100 bales. Augusta quiet, 1-32c lower at 9⅞c; sales 632 bales. New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 9⅜c; sales, 450 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 9⅝c; sales, 3,500 bales. St. Louis dull, 1-16c lower, at 9 7-16c; sales, 65 bales. Houston easy, ⅛c lower, at 9⅛c, sales, 82 bales.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 11.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Acacia	6¼	9¼	Gold Dollar	11⅜	12
C. K. & N	7	8	Isabella	24¼	24½
Dr. Jackpot	9	9¼	Portland	100	101½
Elkton	71¾	72	Vindicator	70	70
El Paso	48	48½	Cycle	88½	105
Rawlings	1½	8	Sample	1	.7¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Sluggish, with Narrow Price Movements on Eve of Triple Holiday.

COPPER SHARES NEGLECTED

Many Issues Close Unchanged from Opening with Some Minor Losses—Miami Copper Up After Selling Off.

The day before the triple holiday on the Curb yesterday developed little interest even in the speculative favorites, and many of the usually active shares closed unchanged from opening prices. Miami Copper, although inactive, ranged in price from 13⅞ to 14⅝, closing ½ point above the opening, at 14½. United Copper was one of the few issues to show weakness, dropping from 14½ to 13¾, on transactions of 1,400 shares. The trading in the bond list was well diversified, although none of the issues were conspicuously active. The industrial list awakened little interest.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales		Open.	High.	Low	Last
	INDUSTRIALS.				
1,500	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
60	Central Fdy	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Cen. Fdy pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
200	N Y Engine	60½	60¾	60½	60¾
500	Spencer Leasing	90	90	90	90
50	Standard Oil	660	660	658½	658½
200	Standard Salt	6	6¼	6	6¼
	RAILROAD.				
500	Chi Subway	26⅜	26¼	26	26
	MINING STOCKS				
4,000	*Barnes King	.95	$1.00	95	$1.00
3,000	Boston Copper	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
300	Butte Coalit'n	25	25	24¾	24¾
500	Butte & N Y	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,100	*Cobalt Central	49½	49½	49¼	48½
3,200	*C O D Con	31	31	30	31
900	Colonial Silver	⅜	7-16	⅜	⅜
200	*Com. Fraction	114	114	112	112
14,000	Con. A. S., new	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
500	Crown Reserve	$2.80	$2.80	$2.80	$2.80
900	C.-Ely Mining	8 5-16	8⅜	8¼	8 5-16
2,800	D.-D Cop, 24 inst pd	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Dolores M. Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
440	Dom Copper	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
200	El Rayo	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900	First Nat. Cop.	7 11-16	7¾	7 11-16	7¾
1,700	Florence	4	4	3⅞	3 15-16
1,500	Giroux Mining	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
3,200	Goldfield Con.	8	8⅛	8	8 1-16
15,100	*Gold Daisy	74	75½	72	72
6,300	G Daisy Lease	7	10	7	8
200	Greene-Can	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
300	Ind. Valley Con	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	Kerr Lake	8 5-16	8 7-16	8 5-16	8 7-16
1,200	King Edward	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
5,310	La Rose Con	6 9-16	6⅝	6 9-16	6 9-16
2,000	Miami Copper	14	14⅝	13⅞	14½
300	Micmac Mines	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	M Co of Am	⅞	⅞	13-16	13-16
600	Mont.-Shoshone	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
300	Nev Con Cop	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
900	Nev Smelting	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,500	N-U M & Sm	3 3-16	3¼	3 3-16	3 3-16
650	Nip Mines Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
100	*N Butte Ext	6	6	6	6
8,100	Ohio Copper	9 9-16	9⅝	8⅞	9 9-16
200	Orphan Copper	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
650	Prec. Metals	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
20,000	*Rawh Coal'n	44	45	43	44
1,000	Ray Con	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
900	*Search M.&M.	$1.32	$1.32	$1.32	$1.32
500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Super & Pitts	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8,600	*Tonopah Ext	69	72	66	71
110	Tonopah Min	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2,000	*Tramps Con	10	11	9½	10
600	Tri-bullion	15-16	15-16	⅞	15-16
1	Trinity Cop	14	14	14	14
3,150	Union Mines	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
1,400	United Copper	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13¾
2,000	*United Rico	10	10	10	10
900	Yukon Gold M.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
	BONDS.				
$100,000	C & O 5s	100⅞	100 15-16	100¾	100 15-16
10,000	I. A Sm. 5s	50	50	50	50
11,000	Con SS rcts	17	17¼	17	17¼
10,000	D. M. & Ft. D. 2d 5s	88	88	88	88
3,000	Nat. Rys of M. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
150,000	Nat Rys of M. 4½s ctfs	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
2,000	S L Tel 5s	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝
200,000	W Pac 5s	94 15-16	95	94⅞	95

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

	Feb. 11 Bid	Feb. 11 Asked	Feb. 10 Bid	Feb. 10 Asked
Am Tobacco	325	335	330	345
Am. Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
Am Writing Paper pf.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83	83½	83	84½
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Barnes-King	95	100	..	..
Boston Copper	13¼	13¾	14	14⅝
British Col. Copper	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Butte Coalition	24½	25	24⅝	25
Butte & New York	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Central Foundry	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	76
Central Foundry pf	18½	19	18	19
Ches. & Ohio 5s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Chicago Subway	25⅝	26	25⅞	26⅝
Cobalt Central	48¼	49	48½	50
Combination Fraction	112	114	112	114
Cumberland-Ely M.	8 5-16	8 7-16	8 5-16	8⅜
Davis-Daly	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Dolores	7	7¼	7	7¼
Dominion Copper	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
First National Copper	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Florence	3⅞	3 15-16	3 15-16	4
Goldfield Con	8	8 1-16	7 15-16	8 1-16
Goldfield Daisy	72	73	70	71
Goldfield Daisy lease	8	9	..	..
Greene-Cananea	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
Giroux Mining	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Havana Tobacco	7½	9	7½	9
Havana Tobacco pf	18	20	18	20
Indian Valley Con	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Kerr Lake	8 7-16	8½	8⅜	8½
King Edward	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
La Rosa Con	6 1-16	6⅛	6	6⅛
Manhattan Transit	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Mason Valley	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Mines Co of America	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
Micmac Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Miami Copper	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛
McKinley-Darragh	98	100	98	100
Nevada Con Copper	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅜	3½	3 5-16	3⅜
Nevada Smelting	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Ohio Copper	9 7-16	9½	8⅞	8¾
Searchlight M & M	131	133	131	133
Standard Milling	17½	19	17	19
Standard Milling pf	51⅝	52	50⅞	51½
Standard Oil	658	662	658	662
Tonopah Mining	6¾	6⅞	6	6⅞
Tonopah Extension	70	72	62	66
Tramps Con	9	10	9	10
Tri-Bullion	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
United Copper	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
Yukon Gold Mines	4 11-16	4¾	4⅝	4 13-16

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alpha Con	.04	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.60
Belcher	.23	Occidental Con	.17
Best & Belcher	.35	Ophir	1.22
Bullion	.10	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.08
Challenge Con	.10	Savage	.15
Chollar	.08	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con Imperial	.01	Union Con	.23
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Yellow Jacket	.42

Silver bars, 51¾; Mexican dollars, 40@44; drafts, sight, 9@10 cents premium, telegraph, 11@12½ cents premium.

TONOPAH		Diamondfield	.07
Belmont	.84	Goldfield Con. M.	7.81
Jim Butler	.15	Great Bend	.22
MacNamara	.36	Jumbo Extension	.14
Midway	.21	Lone Star	.05
Montana	.76	Red Hills	.11
North Star	.09	Sandstorm	.12
Tonopah Extension	.60	St Ives	.18
West End	.31	Silver Pick	.09
GOLDFIELD		BULLFROG	
Adams	.02	Bullfrog Mining	.02
Blue Bell	.03	Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.02
Combination Fract	1.12	Montgomery Min	.09
Crackerjack	.01	Tramps Cons	.03
Daisy	.73		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Boston coppers were fairly active and firm to-day, with East Butte, Boston Consolidated, Isle Royale, Amalgamated, North Butte, and Tamarack the leaders. Boston Consolidated was easy on account of selling that was said to come from London, where there are large holdings of that stock. The weakness in this issue brought in realizing orders in the balance of the list, and there was some reaction during the latter part of the day, the market closing irregular at the recession.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last
	BONDS			
$1,000	Am Ag Ch. 5s	99	99	99
12,000	Am T. & T 4s	93½	93½	93½
177,000	Am T & T. conv. 4s	95	94½	94⅞
3,000	Am. Z., L. & S. 6s	111	111	117
5,000	C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	98	98	98
3,000	C. J & S Y. 5s, 1915	103	103	103
500	K C., M. & B 4s	93	93	93
13,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96	95¾	95¾
2,000	N. E Cot Yarn 5s	104	104	104
8,000	U. S Rubber 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	U S Steel 2d 5s	104	104	104
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	99	99	99
	RAILROADS			
10	Atchison	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
820	Boston Elevated	129½	128¾	129¼
5	Boston Suburban pf	74½	74½	74½
14	Boston & Albany	233½	233¼	233½
10	Boston & Maine	138	137½	138
15	Boston & Providence	300	300	301
30	Boston & North. pf.	125¾	125	125¾
45	C. J. R. & S. Y.	148	148	148
200	C J R & S. Y pf.	119	118¾	119
8	Concord & M. Cl. 4	174	174	174
40	Mass Electric	14⅝	14½	14½
930	Mass Elec pf	70	68	69¾
20	N. Y. N. H. & H.	158¾	158½	158¾
690	Union Pacific	179¾	178¾	179⅛
2	West End	93½	93½	93½
	TELEPHONES			
2,323	American	129	128¾	128⅞
11	Cumberland	129	128	129
99	Mexican	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	Western	7½	7½	7½
	MISCELLANEOUS			
200	Am. Ag. Chem.	38	38	38
55	Am. Ag. Ch pf.	98½	98½	98½
1,250	Am Pneu Service	8⅝	8½	8½
585	Am Pn. S pf	17	16⅞	16¾
1,444	Am Sugar Ref.	132¾	131	132½
5	Am Sugar Ref. pf.	129	129	129
285	Am Woolen pf	95	94½	95
300	Domin. Iron & Steel.	24⅞	24½	24⅞
19	Edison	249	249	249
15	Georgia Ry. & Elec	83½	83½	83½
102	General Electric	158⅝	156	158⅝
35	Mackay pf	71⅝	71½	71⅝
929	Mass Gas	65	64½	64⅝
190	Mass Gas pf	92⅜	91½	91⅝
1	Mergenthaler	212	212	212
60	N E Cot Yarn	74	72	73
30	N E Cot Yarn pf.	99	99	99
110	Pullman	170¾	170	170¼
200	Rotary Ring	16	15¾	15¾
10	Seattle Electric pf	100½	100½	100½
284	Swift	102¼	101¾	102
320	United Fruit	128½	128	128
550	United Shoe	65	64¾	65
125	United Shoe pf.	30	29¾	29¾
741	U S Steel	53	52½	52¾
163	U. S Steel pf	113¼	112¾	113⅛
	MINING			
535	Adventure	8⅝	8½	8½
4,160	Amalgamated	77⅞	77	77⅝
1,375	American Zinc	27¾	27	27
2,645	Arcadian	5	4¾	4¾
1,235	Arizona Commercial	39½	38½	38½
1,303	Atlantic	18	16¾	17
400	Bonanza	45c	45c	45c
3,185	Boston Cons.	14	13⅛	13⅛
680	Boston Corbin	21½	20½	20½
1,100	Butte Coalition	25	24½	24⅝
136	Calumet & Arizona	107	106½	106½
9	Calumet & Hecla	660	655	660
815	Copper Range	76½	75¼	76⅛
161	Daly-West	10	10	10
10,818	East Butte	13¾	12¾	13
265	Franklin	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
130	Granby	101½	101⅛	101¼
1,435	Greene Cananea	10⅝	10½	10½
4,088	Isle Royale	32	30½	30¾
90	Keweenaw	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,190	Lake	20½	20	20
210	La Salle	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
350	Mass	6	5⅝	5⅝
300	Mexico	4	4	4
2,217	Miami	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
135	Michigan	11	10¾	11
134	Mohawk	65½	65	65
300	M C & C.	19c	19c	19c
80	Nevada	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
250	Newhouse	5	4¾	5
4,223	North Butte	58¾	58	58
90	North Lake	7	7	7
215	Old Dominion	53	52¾	53
203	Osceola	136	134	134
145	Parrot	29¼	28⅞	29
100	Quincy	92	91	92
210	Santa Fe	2⅜	2¼	2¼
526	Shannon	15⅝	15½	15½
51	St Mary's Land	55	55	55
2,870	Superior Copper	41½	39½	40⅝
215	Superior & Pittsburg	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
605	Tamarack	86	84	84
240	Trinity	16	15	15⅝
1,303	U. S Oil	32	31	31½
210	U. S Smelters	42	41½	42
70	U S Smelters pf	45	44½	45
100	United Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
650	Utah Apex	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
640	Utah Cons	41⅝	41½	41½
100	Utah Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
385	Victoria	5⅛	4⅞	4 15-16
516	Winona	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
200	Wyandotte	3	3	3

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES

Gold coin	$858,573,86[illegible]
Silver dollars	482,429,00[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	4,307,00[illegible]
Total	$1,345,309,8[illegible]
General fund	156,045,44[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	100,348,28[illegible]
In Philippine Treasury	5,027,42[illegible]
Awaiting reimbursement	267,85[illegible]
Current liabilities	115,009,44[illegible]

THE HOGGSON BUILDING METHOD NO. 2

First the Building Method Then—

everything is comparatively simple. Investigate first—yes, first—the Hoggson Building Method. It will repay you to see us first.

HOGGSON BROTHERS Inc.

Designers and Builders of Fine Residences

7 East 44th Street, New York

Legal Investment for New York and Massachusetts Savings Banks

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Refunding Mortgage Gold 4s, Due 1955.

Secured by mortgage, subject to $61,766,000 prior liens on 2014 miles, being all the railroad of the company owned in fee except 97½ miles. The lien also covers the Company's Terminals in Chicago.

Price on application.

Moffat & White

5 Nassau St. Bankers. New York City.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company

Fifth Avenue and 43d Street, New York, N. Y. Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor. Allows Interest on deposits subject to check. Issues Travelers' Checks and Letters of Credit. Safe Deposit Vaults.

A Century in Business.

1809 Financial Institutions in Existence Since the Birth of Abraham Lincoln. **1909**

Chartered 1799.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

40 Wall Street, N. Y.

Capital **$2,050,000**
Surplus and Undivided Profits **$3,200,000**

OFFICERS

STEPHEN BAKER, President
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier
HENRY K. McHARG, Vice President
JAMES McNEIL, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

James Talcott, M. C. D. Borden, John S. Kennedy, Henry K. McHarg, Stephen Baker, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Frederick G. Bourne, Robert W. Paterson, William S. Tod, James Speyer, William Sloane, Samuel Sloan

FOUNDED 1796

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,

NEW YORK

Act as Agents of Corporations and Negotiate and Issue Loans, Bills of Exchange, Telegraphic Transfers on

LONDON, PARIS, etc.,

BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO AND ITS BRANCHES.

Agents for the Bank of Australasia, the British Guiana Bank, Demerara, etc., etc.
Travelers' Letters of Credit Available Through the United States.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK.

THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

Chartered December 3d, 1804

Capital **$500,000**
Surplus and Profits **435,000**
Deposits **3,000,000**

President, John A. Campbell Vice President, Elmer Ewing Green Cashier, Robert W. Howell

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA

ORGANIZED 1803

The First Published Statement 1816

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and Investments		$2,802,857
Due from Banks		190,600
Cash		332,355
		$3,325,812

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,800,000
Surplus and Net Profits		211,060
Circulation		456,013
Deposits: Individual	$706,630	
Deposits: Bank	152,100	858,739
		$3,325,812

FIRST PRESIDENT—GEORGE CLYMER, (Signer of Declaration of Independence.)

Statement February 1st, 1909

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and Investments		$31,267,449.69
Due from Banks (Not Reserve Agents)		6,503,947.34
Exchanges for Clearing House	$3,579,948.15	
Cash and Reserve	13,680,669.85	17,260,618.00
		$55,032,015.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits		3,568,700.58
Circulation		979,080.00
Deposits: Individual	$28,024,869.18	
Deposits: Bank	20,959,365.27	48,984,234.45
		$55,032,015.03

PRESENT OFFICERS:
LEVI L. RUE, President.
LINCOLN GODFREY, Vice President
HARRY J. KESER, Cashier.
HORACE FORTESCUE, Assistant Cashier.

PAID IN DIVIDENDS SINCE ORGANIZATION 996% or $15,004,372

1809—1909

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH

UNITED STATES BRANCH

76 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

E. G. RICHARDS, Manager J. F. HASTINGS, Asst. Manager

See Our Special Centennial Policy

MAY RAISE MILLIONS FOR TWO GOULD ROADS

Possible Terms Being Considered by Pittsburg Terminal and Wheeling Reorganizers.

NEW SECURITIES FOR OLD

$24,000,000 Required Under One Plan and Less Under Terms of Exchange Suggested.

The cash requirements of the reorganization of the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal and Wheeling & Lake Erie properties, according to information obtained yesterday, have been placed by those who are now at work on plans for the rehabilitation of these two Gould roads, at $24,000,000. This estimate is based on the assumption of cash provision being made for the $8,000,000 of Wheeling & Lake Erie notes and for the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal indebtedness to the Wabash as well as for other indebtedness. Less cash will be needed if the final plans provide for the issuance to creditors of securities in lieu of cash.

Tentative terms have been proposed for both classes of Wabash Pittsburg Terminal bonds as follows: For the first mortgage bonds of the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal, 15 per cent. in new bonds, 35 per cent. in preferred stock, and 50 per cent. in common stock; to holders of second mortgage bonds, 20 per cent. in preferred stock, 20 per cent. in common stock, they to pay 15 per cent. in cash on the par value of their present bonds. The new securities proposed under this plan would be issued by a newly organized company which would take over both the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal properties after the wiping out of foreclosure of the mortgage covering the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal under which is also pledged a controlling interest in the stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The terms proposed to be offered to the [illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Thursday.

[illegible]

THE COFFEE MARKET.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NOTES.

[illegible]

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

General Cheerfulness Prevails on London Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Money was in increased demand on the market to-day and discounts were firmer.

On the Stock Exchange, with the settlement concluded satisfactorily, business for the new account continued unrestricted and the markets were strong, being helped by the good bank statement. Consols gained ⅛ on local and Continental investment buying, but declined ⅛ later on realizations. Foreign bonds, especially the new issues, benefited on Paris support. Kaffirs eased a fraction, but diamond and copper shares finished strong.

American securities, though quiet, shared in the general cheerfulness and exceeded parity in the forenoon, Union Pacific and United States Steel leading, but business was not large owing to the approaching holiday in the United States. Later New York supported Union Pacific, which strengthened the rest of the list and the market finished firm.

Bar silver, quiet, 23⅝d. per ounce.

Money 1¼@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅜@2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼@2 3-16 per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 45c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 10½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were irregular. American rails were firm, especially Canadian Pacific.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consol money	84 13-16	.	.	+ 1-16
Consol account	85	.	.	+ ⅛
Anaconda	9½	46⅛	46⅝	— ⅛
Atchison	102⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	177¾	173	173¼	— ¼
St. Paul	150	146⅛	145⅞	+ ½
Erie	32½	31⅝	31⅝	....
Erie 1st pf.	48½	47⅛	47	+1⅛
Illinois Central	145	141⅛	142⅛	—1⅛
Louisville & Nash	127½	124⅛	124	+ ⅛
New York Central	130½	127⅛	126⅛	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	67¾	132	132	.
Reading	68	132⅝	131⅞	+ ¾
Southern Pacific	121⅛	118⅝	118	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	184	179⅛	178	+1⅛
United States Steel	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	....
U. S. Steel pf.	116½	113⅛	113⅛	....

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	94½	95½
German consol 3s	86½	87½
Prussian Government 4s	102	103
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bank of England.

[illegible]

Bank of France.

[illegible]

American Mining Stocks in London.

[illegible]

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

[illegible]

Judgments.

[illegible]

Satisfied Judgments.

[illegible]

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York, ORGANIZED 1882.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits $2,309,534.44

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, N. Y.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BRONX NATIONAL BANK.

[illegible]

FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MEXICO

[illegible]

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., LIMITED. NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

Five-Twenty Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

$10 A MONTH FOR 10 YEARS will secure a SAFE INVESTMENT paying more than ordinary interest on $2,400.00

$1,000,000 Assets.

New York Realty Owners

Anti-Trust Legislation.

[illegible]

THOMAS GIBSON

BROOKLYN BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[illegible]

BOND DEPARTMENT MANAGER.

[illegible]

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

CONVERTIBLE FOUR PER CENT GOLD BONDS

15 Dey Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
February 10, 1909.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONVERTIBLE FOUR PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company, under and in pursuance of a Trust Indenture between it and the Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, dated March 1, 1906, has issued Convertible Four Per Cent Gold Bonds of the aggregate par value of $150,000,000. Any holder or registered owner of any of said bonds may, on any day after March 1, 1909 and before March 1, 1918, and within such period up to thirty days prior to any date for the redemption of his bonds which may be named in any call for redemption thereof, convert his bonds at their face value into stock of this Company at such price as such holder or owner may be entitled to claim under the terms of said Trust Indenture.

This Company having sold or issued subsequent to said date of March 1, 1906, certain shares of its capital stock, the conversion price, in accordance with the terms of said Trust Indenture, has been reduced to $133.7374 per share. The calculation of this price has been verified by the Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee.

Bonds to be surrendered for conversion, with all coupons not then due attached, must be presented to either of the following Trust Companies:—

Old Colony Trust Company,
Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Manhattan Trust Company,
Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Said Trust Companies will issue non-negotiable receipts therefor to be presented by the holder or owner, in the case of bonds deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company, at the office of the Treasurer of this Company, No. 15 Dey Street, New York, N. Y., and in the case of bonds deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company, at the office of the Treasurer of this Company, No. 125 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., and such holder or owner will be entitled to receive as soon as they can be prepared, certificates for the appropriate number of shares of stock and adjustment in cash of the difference between the aggregate par value of the bonds so deposited and the highest multiple of the conversion price contained therein, upon adjustment also of current or accrued interest and dividends as hereinafter provided.

In adjusting interest and dividends the following method will be observed: Interest will be calculated from the due date of the last matured coupon to the date of the deposit of the bond, by the usual month and day method, in which the month is reckoned as thirty days. Dividends will be estimated at the usual rate of $2.00 per share quarterly, and depositors will be charged for the proportionate part of a dividend corresponding with the time which has elapsed from the last day of the previous calendar quarter year (that is, March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31, according to the fact) to the date of deposit of said bonds, computed by said usual month and day method.

In case the balance of principal to be adjusted and the accrued interest exceed the portion of dividend computed as above prescribed, the Company will pay the difference in cash on delivery of the certificates, but, in case the portion of dividend exceeds such balance of principal and the accrued interest, the Company will be entitled to receive the difference before making delivery of the certificates.

European holders may deposit their bonds at the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company, Limited, No. 8 Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, E. C., who will, without charge, transmit the same to America for conversion and the adjustments herein provided. These adjustments will be made as of the date of such deposit with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company, Limited. Messrs. Hope & Company, Amsterdam, Holland, will receive bonds and make such deposit in behalf of Continental holders.

THEO. N. VAIL, *President.*

LOST—A certificate of subscription No. 14-759, for twenty Canadian Pacific Railway shares of the 1908 issue in the name of A. Conan Doyle, having been lost or destroyed, any one who should have any knowledge of it is requested to communicate with A. H. Wood, Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex, England.

WANTED—A high-class gentleman as manager of customers' room in prominent New York Stock Exchange house; must be thoroughly experienced in the business and well connected socially. J. 155 Times Downtown.

INVESTORS READ The Wall Street Journal

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for Accommodations for Medical Staff (Staff House,) Construction, including Heating, Plumbing and Electric Work, and Renovation of Cold Storage Building Construction, Insulation and Equipment for Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., will be received by the State Commission in Lunacy at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., up to 3 o'clock P. M., on February 24th, 1909, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by certified checks in the sum of $600 for Staff House, and $500 for Renovation of Cold Storage Building, and the contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company's bonds in the sum of $6,000 for Staff House and $5,000 for Renovation of Cold Storage Building. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

[illegible]

Take 2 Weeks for your Easter Vacation

Sail by the superb S.S. Oceana 8,000 tons

From New York, SATURDAY, April 3, for

BERMUDA Stay 2 days—see the Easter Lilies in bloom under sunny skies.

ST. THOMAS A few hours' stop to allow visits to the delightful places of interest.

PORTO RICO Remain 2 days, one of them Easter Sunday.

CUBA Havana—almost 2 days to enjoy its many attractions.

Returning to New York April 19, with renewed energy for the Spring season.

Rates, from $100 up, secure transportation, meals and accommodations. Write to the

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
41-45 Broadway, New York

WINTER CRUISES 31 days
By Twin-screw Cruising S. S. OCEANA (8,000 tons) leaving New York Feb 27
WEST INDIES
$150 and up — Venezuela, Nassau, and Panama Canal.
20 years' Experience in arranging and conducting cruises.
Send for new illustrated book.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
*Waldersee, Feb 13, 1 PM | Amerika Feb 27, 10 AM
*Patricia, Feb 20, 10 AM | *Pretoria .... Mar. 6
*To Hamburg direct
ITALY Via Azores, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
S. S. HAMBURG, ²Feb 16. ³Mar. 23
" BATAVIA ²Apr 13
" MOLTKE ³Apr 27.
¹Calls Azores. ²Gibraltar. ³Naples and Genoa.
TOURIST DEPT. FOR TRIPS EVERYWHERE
Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15 N. R. at 10 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia .. Feb. 13 | New York .... Feb. 27
St. Paul .... Feb. 20 | St. Louis ...... Mar. 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.
Minnetonka, Feb. 13, 11 AM | Minnetonka, Mar 20
Minnehaha, Mar. 6, 10 AM | Minneapolis Mar 27

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Vaderland, Mar. 1, 10 AM | Zeeland, Mar. 13, 11 AM
Kroonland, Mar. 6, 11 AM | Vaderland, Apr. 3, 11 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic... Feb. 13, 11 AM | Celtic .. Mar. 13, 10 AM
Baltic .. Feb. 27, noon | Baltic .. Mar. 27, 10 AM
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic, Feb. 17, 3 PM | Adriatic ..... Mar. 3
Teutonic, Feb. 24, 9:30 AM | Majestic .. Mar. 10
NEW YORK & BOSTON TO **ITALY & EGYPT**
Via Azores, Madeira, and Gibraltar.
CANOPIC.. Feb. 13, 4 P.M.; Mar. 27, May 8
CRETIC .. Feb. 27, 4:30 P.M.; Apr. 3, May 15
ROMANIC Mar. 13, 2:30 P.M.; Apr. 17, May 22
FINLAND Mar. 18, 3 P.M.; Apr. 24......
CEDRIC { 21,035 TONS / Largest in the Trade } FEB. 20.
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

CEDRIC 21,035 Tons
Largest in the Trade
Sails Feb. 20
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
ITALY—RIVIERA
Also regular sailings from New York and Boston
By the Twin-Screw S. S. Cretic, Canopic, Romanic, Finland.
White Star Line 9 B'way N.Y.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52-53 North River.
QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
LONDON—PARIS
Lusitania Feb. 17, noon | Lusitania Mar. 10, 10 AM
Mauretania, Fe 24, 10 AM | Mauretania Mh 17, 10 AM
Lucania.. Mar. 3, 10 AM | Campania, Mar 24, 10 AM
Mauretania, Lusitania } Largest, Finest & Fastest Steamships afloat in the world—sail WEDNESDAYS.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Pannonia ...... Mar 25, noon, May 13, July 1
*Carpathia ...... Apr. 1, noon, May 20, July 8
Slavonia ...... Apr 15, noon, June 3, July 22
*Also calls at Genoa.
Azores-Madeira Gibraltar-Italy AND **EGYPT**
Caronia Feb. 18, noon | Carmania ..... Mar. 4
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St., Opposite the Battery.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN, 10 AM
Cecilie .... Feb. 16 | Cecilie .... Mar. 23
Kaiser Wm. II Mar. 2 | Kais'rWm d Gr Mar 30
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BREMEN DIRECT, 10 A. M.
Scharnhorst .. Feb. 18 | Brandenburg .. Feb. 25
†P.Friedrich W. Feb 23 | Koeln .... Feb 27
†Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Barbarossa.. Feb 13 | P. Irene ...... Mar 6
K. Luise ..... Feb 27 | K. Albert ..... Mar 13
North German Lloyd Travellers' Checks.
Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia, Feb 13, noon | Caledonia Mar 6, 10 AM
Furnessia Feb. 27, noon | California, Mar. 13, noon
SALOON, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $42.50 AND $45.
THIRD CLASS, $27.50 AND $28.75.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway

ITALIAN S. S. LINES
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WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	11 50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Parlor	1:50 pm	2 00 pm
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CHICAGO, PITTSBURG,	7:50 am	8 00 am
CHICAGO, COLUMBUS,	11 50 am	12.00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3 50 pm	4 00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED,"	6:50 pm	7 00 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	11.50 pm	1:30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	9 50 am	10 00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	5 50 pm	6 00 pm

Offices: 245, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 127 Fifth Av., N. Y., 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; West 23d St. and Liberty St.
After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car reservation and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. R. R., 23d St. Terminal. Phone No. Chelsea 0144.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4. Tours under escort leave New York March 1st via OLD POINT COMFORT and March 2d direct by rail. Low rates, including hotel and other expenses. Send for itineraries to Marsters Tours, 31 W. 30th St. (two doors from Broadway,) New York.

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See page announcement in The Times Feb. 17th.

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SUVIO Gas Heater, 1c. an hour, WILL KEEP A ROOM OR APARTMENT COMFORTABLE. 85c., $1.15, $1.30. SUVIO HEAT & LIGHT CO., 68 Nassau St., near John. 606 E. 161st St., nr. Jackson Av.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK DEL BALSO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 18, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., in the Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 17 horses, carriages, harness, dump wagons, drills, derricks, hoisting machinery, boilers, wheelbarrows, forges, tray, boat, tools, &c.

Located at Vyse Av., Hoe Av., 172d St., and Hoe Av., West Farms Road and 177th St., 160th St., Clay and Webster Avs., West Farms Road, near Jenny St., Stephens's coal yard, Aqueduct Av., Macomb's Dam Road. Sale will begin 10:30 A. M. at stable in Vyse Av., and proceed as above.

ALFRED R. CONKLING, Receiver.
HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, Attorney, 38 Park Row.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALO ZWEIG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 20, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two cash registers.

FRANK J. WALDEYER, Trustee.
LOUIS LUCHTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LANDAU HEATING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 18, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bolts, caps, knuckles, elbows, valves, lot piping, heating apparatus, desks, fixtures, &c.

HENRY ROOT STERN, Receiver.
FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Receiver, 82 Beaver St., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named Metropolitan Surety Company has, by a decree of this Court, entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, been dissolved, and that I have been appointed by said decree by the Supreme Court of the State of New York the permanent receiver of all the property, assets and effects of the said defendant corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said corporation and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require:

First—All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at the former office of the Metropolitan Surety Company, No. 33 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, by the 12th day of March, 1909, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me, at the place aforesaid, by the said 12th day of March, 1909.

Third—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, at the place aforesaid, by the 13th day of May, 1909.

Fourth—Any person holding an open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me at the place aforesaid, by the 12th day of March, 1909.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1909.

JOHN F. YAWGER, Permanent Receiver.
EDWARD R. FINCH, Attorney for Receiver, Office and Post Office address 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to an order of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, that an action has been commenced by The United States of America, for and on behalf of The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, plaintiff, against The Metropolitan Surety Company, as principal, and the American Surety Company of New York, as surety, for the recovery for materials furnished to The Metropolitan Surety Company under its contract for the erection of certain Government buildings at West Point, N. Y., said contract being dated April 18, 1907, and all other creditors of the said Metropolitan Surety Company, on account of said contract, are hereby notified of the commencement of the said action, and that they may intervene and become parties thereto, within the time limited therefor by the United States statutes.

Dated New York, February 1, 1909.

LOUIS H. PORTER,
Attorney for The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. E. H. Lacombe, a Judge of the United States Circuit Court in the Southern District of New York, on February 2, 1909, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against PETITT CHEMICAL COMPANY, a New Jersey Corporation, lately doing business in the State of New York, with an office and place of business at 241 Front Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, PIERRE F. COOK, who has been duly appointed Ancillary Receiver of the Petitt Chemical Company, at his place of business in the office of Franklin H. Mills at 52 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 15, 1909.

PIERRE F. COOK, Ancillary Receiver.
FRANKLIN H. MILLS, Counsel for Ancillary Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REDUCTION IN WATER SERVICE.
WATER SERVICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity,
Office of Chief Engineer,
Nos. 13-21 Park Row,
City of New York, Feb. 4, 1909.

On Saturday, February 13, 1909, at 8 A. M., the 36-inch line on the west side of Broadway, which supplies the high service on the west side section in the Borough of Manhattan, from One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to Seventy-second Street, between Riverside Drive and Central Park, West, from Seventy-second to Fifty-seventh Street, between Central Park, West, and Eighth Avenue and Eleventh Avenue; also, Fifty-seventh Street to Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, from Fifty-seventh to Thirty-ninth Streets, between Madison Avenue and Broadway, and from Thirty-ninth Street to Thirty-fourth Street between Lexington and Fifth Avenues, will be shut off in order to make changes at Broadway and One Hundred and First Street.

The above-mentioned area will be affected by this shut-off and the pressure in the mains will be materially reduced. The 36-inch main will probably remain shut off until Monday morning, Feb. 15, 1909.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, THIRD JUdicial District, Ulster County—Ashokan Reservoir—Notice of application for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal and for the approval by the Supreme Court of the new highway system shown on the map hereinafter referred to in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, Hurley, Woodstock, and Kingston, Ulster County.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and for the purpose of procuring the approval by the Supreme Court of the new highway system shown on said map and hereinafter particularly described.

Such application will be made to the Supreme Court at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the Third Judicial District, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, Albany County, N. Y., on the 19th day of February, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and at least one of whom shall reside in the County of Ulster, to act as Commissioners of Appraisal under said act and discharge all the duties conferred by said act and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and for the approval by the Court of the highway system shown on said map and hereinafter more particularly described.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, Hurley, Woodstock and Kingston, County of Ulster and State of New York.

The following is a description of the real estate to be acquired in fee together with a reference to the date and place of filing the map, such real estate being existing highways which are to be closed.

All the highways which lie within the area of real estate heretofore acquired, or to be acquired, by The City of New York for the construction of the Ashokan Reservoir, shown on a map of Highway Section, Reservoir Department, filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, N. Y., on the 7th day of July, 1908, which said map is entitled: "Reservoir Department, Highway Section, Board of Water Supply of The City of New York. Map of real estate to be acquired and real estate to be substituted therefor, situated in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, Hurley, Woodstock and Kingston, County of Ulster and State of New York, under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 as amended, for the construction of Ashokan Reservoir and appurtenances," which said highways are numbered from 1 to 70 consecutively, both inclusive, said numbers being contained within the heavy single lined small circles, and are described as follows:

TOWN OF OLIVE.

1. Tongore Road—From a point 800 feet northerly of the Tongore M. E. Church to its junction with Shokan Avenue, in the Village of West Shokan, length 3.61 miles.

2. Question Hook Road—From the Tongore Road to the Samsonville Road; length 0.70 mile.

3. Samsonville Road—From Olive City to the corner near the residence of Marshall Hollister; length 1.18 miles.

4. Turner Road—From its junction with the Tongore Road to the line of the Substituted New Highway, hereinafter described, near the residence of Lorenzo B. Bishop; length 0.52 mile.

5. Mountain Road—From its junction with the Tongore Road to the line of the Substituted New Highway, hereinafter described; length 0.30 mile.

6. Bridal Veil Road—From its junction with the Tongore Road, near Buccabone Brook, to the line of the Substituted New Highway, hereinafter described, near the residence of George Worden, length 0.87 mile.

7. McMillan Road—From its junction with the Bridal Veil Road to the line of the Substituted New Highway, hereinafter described; length 0.45 mile.

8. Cross Road—Between Tongore Road and Bridal Veil Road from its junction with the Tongore Road, near Brodhead's Bridge, to its junction with the Bridal Veil Road, length 0.15 mile.

9. Bushkill Road—From its junction with the Tongore Road and Shokan Avenue, in the Village of West Shokan, to the line of the Substituted New Highway, hereinafter described; length 0.85 mile.

[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Murray Street Building—Deals for Corners on Lincoln Square—Many Purchases by Investors and Builders.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for A. B. Ansbacher 4 Murray Street, a five-story building, 25.1 by 75.2, on the south side of the street, about 125 feet west of Broadway. Mr. Ansbacher has owned the property since 1886.

Lincoln Square Corners Sold.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has resold the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story building, on plot fronting 107 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on the street. The buyer is A. Lichtenstein of the Lichtenstein Millinery Company. The sellers bought this property a few weeks ago for about $175,000, and are said to have resold it for over $200,000.

Robert E. Dowling has bought from Monroe L. Simon and others the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-third Street, old buildings on a lot 25 by 100, together with the lot of the same size adjoining at the rear on Sixty-fourth Street.

Block Front Deals on Heights.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have sold for the Fort Washington syndicate to Thomas J. Morrow the block front on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue between 178th and 179th Streets, 155 by 125.

A. L. Mordecai & Son and Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Klein & Jackson the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of 157th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, to James C. Picken, who will improve the property with a six-story elevator apartment house.

John McLaughlin has resold the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of 151st Street, 100 feet east of Broadway. Mr. McLaughlin recently bought the property at foreclosure, together with a plot of the same size abutting on 152d Street.

Mrs. L. Ammond has sold the plot, 25 by 199.10, running from 152d to 153d Street, 125.8 feet west of Broadway, to Jennie Weill. The adjoining block front was bought a few months ago by Jacob Hirsh.

Buyer for $250,000 Apartments.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Lorenz Weiher to an investor 223 to 227 West 105th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house known as the Esperanto, on plot 100 by 100.11. The building was completed last November, and has been held at $250,000.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for Francis Le Roy Satterlee 212 and 214 West 141st Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.5. The buyer is a client of Miller & Bretzfelder, attorneys.

Emanuel Strauss has sold to Herman Knobloch 673 and 675 Lenox Avenue, a six-story flat, on plot 40 by 100, near 143d Street.

Millie Claman has sold 59 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, to James C. Thomas, who gives in exchange the five-story flat 307 West 147th Street, on lot 25 by 85.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Pease & Elliman have sold for T. B. Bleecker 32 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2. The new owner will occupy the house.

James Carlew has sold 15 West Eighty-fifth Street, a new five-story American basement dwelling.

The Duff & Brown Company has sold for Joseph Marks 472 West 142d Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 16 by 55 by 100.

West Twenty-sixth Street Purchase.

Henry M. Weill has sold for Solomon Cohen to L. J. Greabover 120 West Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling, 21.5 by 98.9; also, in conjunction with John K. Moore, for Richard J. Miller, 361 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story building, 18.9 by 100.9 and irregular, to Charles A. Gerhat.

Julius Friend has sold to Charles Kaye for the W. L. Sulphin Realty Company 30 and 32 West Twenty-sixth Street, 43.6 by 98.9. Mr. Kaye will erect on this plot a twelve-story mercantile building.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold for Carl Lederman 532 West Fifty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

New Residence for Park Avenue.

Mrs. William P. Douglas is the buyer of the lot 25 by 80 on the east side of Park Avenue, 99 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street, sold recently for the Subway interests. Mrs. Douglas will erect a five-story dwelling on the site.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold 16 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.5, for the estate of Dr. Andrew J. McCosh to a prominent physician, who will occupy the house. Horace S. Ely & Co. represented the sellers in the transaction.

Lease on Madison Avenue.

The dwelling at 153 Madison Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, has been leased by Caroline S. McLanahan to Anthony G. Imhof for eleven years. The lease recorded yesterday shows an annual rental of $3,600. The building will be altered into stores and apartments.

Tenant for Broadway Corner.

The Gross & Gross Company have leased for George P. Tangeman to the Lozier Motor Car Company the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street for a term of years; also, in conjunction with Wilmerding & Field, 150 West Fifty-sixth Street; also, the store on the ground floor of the Motor Mart, at Broadway and Sixty-second Street, to the W. C. Poertner Auto Supply Company.

Walter J. Salomon has leased in the Bristol Building, 500 Fifth Avenue, a store to Abraham Harris, and offices to R. M. Turner, the Dewey Publishing Company, the Allen Company, W. B. Qualulance, the Dover White Marble Company, and E. B. Ward.

The Duross Company has leased for Edward F. Caldwell & Co. and Frederick Bourne, as trustee, 134 to 138 West Fourteenth Street.

Van Vliet & Place have leased for the Jacobus estate, the four-story building at the corner of Morton & Washington Streets, and for the same estate the dwelling 00 Morton Street.

New Members of Brokers' Board.

Edward C. H. Vogler, William M. Benjamin, and Charles F. Noyes have been elected members of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Long Lease on Tenth Avenue.

G. P. Butterly has leased for Frederick P. Forster to the Dorsett-De Marrias Company the entire building 134 Tenth Avenue, also, for Crawford & White, to the Milwaukee Novelty Company 10,000 square feet in the building to be erected at 618 to 624 East Eighteenth Street. Both leases are for ten years.

M. & L. Hess have leased for William Ayers the fifth loft in 87 and 89 Fifth Avenue, for the Realty Holding Company the eleventh loft in 30 and 32 West Fifteenth Street, and for P. Kahler & Son the store and basement at 928 and 930 Broadway.

Denzer Brothers have leased for Cora Roig Lapsley to F. M. Horn and F. J. Textor the entire building 101 West Forty-ninth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000, also for Arzberger & Crum the store and basement at 18 East Twenty-second Street, and for M. L. & C. Ernst 12,000 square feet in the building 11 West Twentieth Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the entire building 48 Harrison Street for Morris Goldstein to J. D. Chalmers & Co. for a term of years.

Builder Buys in the Bronx.

H. T. Pfeifer has sold the southeast corner of Jennings Street and Stebbins Avenue, a plot 60 by 75 and irregular, for J. Siegel to a builder.

William H. Mehlich has bought from A. J. Schwarzler 1,244 to 1,248 Clay Avenue, near 168th Street, two five-story double flats in course of construction, each 40.3 by 80. Louis S. Lolsch was the broker.

St. Thomas's Lutheran Church has arranged to buy the plot, 45 by 85, at the northeast corner of Topping Avenue and 175th Street from the Christ Congregational Church.

Plans are being prepared for a six-story elevator apartment to be built by Keane & Haas at the southwest corner of Clinton Place and Jerome Avenue, on plot 71 by 115. This will be the first elevator apartment house in the westerly part of the Bronx.

Brooklyn Dwellings Find Buyers.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 225 Berkeley Place, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, with extension 20 by 50 by 100, for Henry S. Gibson to a client.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story brownstone house, 800 President Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Brooklyn, for Elizabeth E. Welch to J. K. Frost for occupancy.

E. T. Newman has sold the plot, 155 by 100, on the north side of Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, near Underhill Avenue, for the estate of John Driggs to a client.

Wood, Harmon & Co. filed plans yesterday, through the Harwood Construction Company, for a row of two-story one-family brick dwellings at the southeast corner of East Forty-ninth Street and Grant Avenue, Rugby.

Church Site Bought at Long Beach.

The estates of Long Beach report that the Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn, has purchased a plot, 200 by 200, at Park Street and Monroe Boulevard, Long Beach. A church, school, and rectory will be built on the property in the near future.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Vesey Street Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

126th St, 545, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 18.

233d St, n s, 100.2 ft w of Kepler Av, 25.3x99.2x—x86.7, vacant, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Regent Realty Company, $400.

10th St, 451, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x91.11, two-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Ellen Hillery had on Oct. 7, 1908, to Samuel Ottinger, $250.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Lafontaine Av, s w corner of 179th St, 97.5x100x112.0x101.1, vacant; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, $10,000.

TAXPAYERS' CONFERENCE.

Meeting Next Tuesday to Select Important Committees.

The Greater New York Taxpayers' Conference will meet at 3 P. M. next Tuesday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, for the purpose of enlarging the scope of its activities. The conference was organized in July, 1908. Every borough of the city is represented in its membership. Among others the following organizations have been identified with it: United Real Estate Owners' Association and the Allied Real Estate Interests of Manhattan, the Brooklyn League and the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn; the South Bronx Property Owners' Association and the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association of the Bronx, the Allied Civics' Association and the United Civics' Association of Queens, and the Taxpayers' Alliance of the North Shore of Richmond Borough. In all thirty organizations have joined the conference and appointed delegates.

The Executive Committee, which now consists of fifteen members, will be increased to twenty-nine, so that the various boroughs will be properly represented. Committees will be appointed at Tuesday's meeting to take up active work in connection with the city administration. One of these committees will appear before the Board of Estimate from time to time when issues of corporate stock for permanent improvements are asked for. A committee on legislation, to take up the matter of rapid transit for the entire city, is also to be appointed.

Information as to the scope and work of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Conference can be had from Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 165 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

7th Av, n e corner of 47th St, for a ten-story brick theatre and office building, 88x128, estate of R. E. Westcott of 3 Broad St, owner; W. H. McElfatrick, architect; cost, $300,000.

Mapes Av, w s, 49.8 ft n of 180th St, for three four-story brick tenements, 22.4x85.3; Tommaso Giordano of 894 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $45,000.

Woodycrest Av, e s, 50 ft w of 168th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x88; Bagot Realty Co., of 34 Pine St, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $60,000.

Vyse Av, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, for five four-story brick tenements, 37x85x72; Strelbrook Realty Co. (Frank A. Ten Brook of 1,822 Bathgate Av., President,) owner; Schaefer & Jarger, architects; cost, $75,000.

Belmont Av, w s, 40 ft n of 190th St, for two three-story brick tenements, 20x55; Lauritano & Anabile of 2,316 Hughes Av., owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $15,000.

Valentine Av, e s, 121.2 ft s of 198th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; Dora Cohn of 1,672 Washington Av., owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $11,000.

Fox St, w s, 125 ft n of 163d St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x50.3; Bales & Oesting of 1,339 Bristow St, owners; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $90,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 159th St, 99.11x100; George B. Grinnell to the Lansing Co. (mtg $55,000,) $1.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 165th St, 150 ft to [illegible]

[illegible]

Recorded Mortgages.

[illegible]

Mechanics' Liens.

[illegible]

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

[illegible]

Lis Pendens.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE LOANS.



Mortgage Loans
4%, 4½%, 5%
Building Loans.
Second Mortgages a Specialty.
Lincoln Mortgage Co.
100 Broadway
'Phones 4193 Rector

$1,500,000.00 READY FOR YOU for first mortgages, Manhattan and Bronx; estate money which we control absolutely, 4 to 6% interest. We are also in close touch with all mortgage lawyers and institutions. Our plant and facilities are second to none. Charges reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Brokers protected. Jenks & Seaman, Members Real Estate Board of Brokers, 156 Broadway. Phone 4771 Cortlandt.

MONEY Large amounts to lend on BOND AND MORTGAGE. If you are unable to secure a mortgage to suit you or to meet your requirements we may be able to make one for you that does.
J. G. Zachry & Co.,
48 Wall Street. Tel. 5454 John. Estab'd 1887.

2 SECOND MORTGAGES 2
Bought—Quick decision. Brokers Protected.
HOWARD H. MOSHER, 135 Broadway.

ESTATE WILL LOAN
$32,000 at 4½% on flat house. Duross Company, 2 Vesey St. (Astor House.)

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS
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MORTGAGE LOANS. GEORGE SUMNER, 7 Pine St. 'Phone 2380—Rector.

$500,000 to loan on 1st N. Y. and Queens mtges; also evenings. Walker, 233 E. 86th St.

Bronx.

MONEY to loan on Bond and Mortgage. POLAK, 4,030 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
Thursday, February 25, 1909,
EXECUTORS' SALE
No. 158 East 37th St.,
between Lexington and 3d Avs.
Maps and further particulars from the Auctioneer.

Wed., Feb. 17
Executors' Sale
By Order of the
Farmers' Loan & TrustCo.
Executors,
Est. Marie L. Dewsnap, Dec'd.
123 East 34th St.
The four-story and basement brownstone Dwelling, ripe for alterations to stores and apartments.
Brush & Crawford,
Attorneys, 30 Broad St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Give Up Your Flat
Cost no more to own and live in a high-class private dwelling of eight rooms and bath.
$1,000 Cash, $45 per month.
Located on Sterling St. between Rogers & Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn.
REALTY ASSOCIATES
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Booklet on Receipt of This Coupon.
Name..........
Address..........

JOHN R. CORBIN CO HOUSES
Thirty Distinctive Models in Best Sections of Flatbush
SLOCUM PARK
Complete Corbin House for $10,300
JOHN R. CORBIN CO.

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Mortgage loans wanted in Greater New York. Rates low, quick answers. Call, or Telephone 6140 Cortland.
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

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FIRST MORTGAGES
In sums of
$12,000 to $100,000
4½ & 5%
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., 95 LIBERTY ST.

G. C. CREAGH,
135 BROADWAY,
(Late Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. and Hudson Mortgage Co.)
Finances Real Estate in All Its Branches.
Second Mtges. and Building Loans Specialties.

West Side.

Apartment Ownership
44 West 77th St.
100 FEET FRONTAGE.
A unique, artistic creation in apartment house construction. Suites of 9 rooms and 3 baths; Studio Suites of 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rentals $3,300 to $4,800. Full particulars for either purchasing or renting may be had from
Fred'k Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr.,
1,135 Broadway, corner 26th St.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Beautiful Two-Family Houses
All those built for 1908 are sold. See our finer houses under construction, ready February, 1909. These are unlike any other buildings in Greater New York. Address or call
FORSTER PROPERTY BUILDERS,
261st and Broadway, New York.
Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park (242d St.) and Broadway surface car to 261st.

INVESTIGATE.
Would you be interested in a 16% investment on $80,000, year in, year out? If so, I have a choice investment property below 116th St., west side, which pays as above. If interested, particulars of
GEO. SCHWEGLER, 2,353 Broadway.

East Side.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
PARK AVENUE, (MURRAY HILL)
A five story, 25 foot modern American basement house, electric elevator, electric light, four bathrooms, ready for occupancy, never before offered, a house and location that would be appreciated by an old New Yorker.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., corner 44th St.

Below 14th Street.

THREE FRONTS
20,000 square feet close to Wall St. and Broadway, old buildings, very easy terms.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
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Broadway, northwest corner Reade St.
30.0x124 for sale, one of the most desirable corners downtown. Apply to WM. C. WALKER'S SONS, 295 Broadway.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Morris Av. and 179th St.
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
Nine rooms and baths for owner, six rooms and baths to rent.
ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
Nine rooms, two tiled baths and laundry.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Reached by Jerome, Sedgwick, Tremont Av. trolley.
Seven minutes' walk from 3d Av. "L", five minutes from 181st Broadway Subway;
ON TREMONT AV. CROSSTOWN CARS.
Get off at Morris Av.
BUILDER ON PREMISES.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

11 & 13 EAST 64TH ST.
Two very attractive 20 foot houses for rent, separately or together. Immediate possession, full commission to brokers.
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Desirable Dwellings, Apartments to Let
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
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SALE OR RENT
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ANDERSON REALTY CO.,

FINE HOUSE ON ONESTER HILL FOR SALE
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Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon.

SEVERAL EXCELLENT HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY
NEAR NEW HAVEN STA., MT. VERNON
OPEN ON BIRTHDAYS.

Country & Suburban Homes
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W. J. REED
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
7 E. 42d St., New York.

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HAWORTH HOMES WEST SHORE R.R.
A different kind for N. Y. business men. 45 minutes from uptown. Houses (a few more now ready) built on big plots from model plans for people who know. Right neighbors, healthful and beautiful outdoors. Golf, Tennis, &c. Prices, $5,380 to $9,500. Rent money buys. Ask to know THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY, NO. 1 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y. C. 'Phone 8350 Cortlandt.

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Magnificent estate consisting of large house 100x160 WITH PRIVATE PARK OF 25 ACRES for sale to close an estate.
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SHIPPAN POINT, Stamford, Conn.
A residence for sale at a bargain. Owner, Box G, 00 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS
List your property with us.
Spring season at hand.
For Sale or Rent.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

DO YOU OWN A HOUSE?
For management try
BERLIN RENTING SYSTEM,
141 East 17th St.

Attention.—Owners of Bronx and Westchester property send particulars of property for sale. Cash buyers. Quick results. O'HARA BROS., 209th St. and Webster Av.

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WATER FRONT beautiful Summer and Winter home, and 4 lots, at sacrifice, commutation $5.00, easy terms. Walker, 233 East 86th St., Manhattan.

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"Portable Bungalows"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
3 to 10 Rooms. Cabinet made—not shacks. WE ERECT THEM. We also manufacture Garages, Small Stores, etc. BUY BEFORE MATERIALS ADVANCE.
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'Phone 6954—38th St. 6 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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35 Minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn.
Naturally Beautiful BELLE HARBOR
On the Rockaway Coast, Between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay. All City Improvements. Rigidly Restricted.
A colony of refined and congenial peoples.
Houses and Building Site for sale at favorable terms.
NOTE—The sales at Belle Harbor last year to homeseekers and investors amounted to more than
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For further particulars apply to
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1,170 Broadway, New York City
Or Belle Harbor, Real Estate Office, Washington Av., Rockaway Park.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BAYBERRY POINT
ISLIP, L. I.
For rent for season of 1909 very attractive, fully furnished houses belonging to the Estate of H. O. Havemeyer, directly on the Great South Bay. All modern conveniences, boating, golf, tennis, stabling for horses and automobiles. Rents from $1,000 to $1,800.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent,
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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

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CONNECTICUT SHORE, NEAR PORTCHESTER, very large, attractive house, fully furnished, for rent for the season.
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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Fowler Court
Riverside Drive, Corner 112th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
Commands unexcelled view of Riverside Drive and the Hudson. Servants' elevator. Two entrances.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Reasonable Rents.
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Southeast Corner Broadway & 162d St.
NEAR SUBWAY.
4-5-6 ROOMS, RENTS $420 to $750
Dining rooms in beam ceilings and panel wainscoting; parquet floors and shower baths. Inquire premises or C. M. Silverman & Son, OFFICE, 2,492 BROADWAY.

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SINGLE APARTMENT; RENT $50.

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A-RE-CO Apartments
American Real Estate Co. Owner.
Plenty of Steam Heat
Every modern convenience, elevator, hot water.
Handsome New Apartments Just Finished.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS NOW.

Best Office Location in New York
The Times Building
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offers facilities to bankers, brokers, lawyers, real estate operators, and other high grade business.
To rent—Five rooms on 10th floor, en suite or singly; other offices on second, seventh and fourteenth floors, large and light.
Every room fitted with modern conveniences.
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Barclay Building
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Second Floor over 4,000 square feet.
Few Offices Single and En Suite.
LARGE CORNER STORE FLOOR
Formerly occupied by Importers & Traders National Bank.
Also large, light and desirable basement.
BEST SERVICE IN NEW YORK.
WM. C. WALKER'S SONS, WRIGHT BARCLAY, **299 Broadway.**

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SCHENECTADY,
with a population of over 77,000, offers an opportunity. A long term lease can be had at a low rental on a building on the main street across from the largest department store.
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MYERS B'LD'G
47-49 Maiden Lane.
A Few Choice Light Offices
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO MAY 1.
APPLY TO
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ON PREMISES

LOFT AND BALLROOM TO LET AT THE COLONIAL HALL S. W. COR. **COLUMBUS AVE. AND 101ST ST.**
One loft, 100x100, suitable for printing plant, lithographer, cigar factory, etc. Will divide to suit tenant. Another loft, 100x100, old-established ballroom with bar; balls already booked for the season, receptions and dancing classes. Ready for occupancy at once. Low rentals to responsible parties. Apply to
H. MARKOWITZ, 30 West 20th St.
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BROADWAY
Seven-story modern building, near 40th St.;
Offices $20.00 and upward
Entire Floors, 25x100, $225 per month. Rentals unusually low to desirable tenants. Adapted for all commercial purposes. Go for business where the masses congregate. L. T. ALTON, on premises, or your broker.

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Southwest Corner Nassau and Fulton Sts.
A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET TO SELECT TENANTS. APPLY TO
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451-3 Washington St.
CORNER OF WATTS ST.
Store and Basement, 50x100.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
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Below 14th St.
STORE & BASEMENT
approximately 24x140, to rent from May 1.
196 Broadway,
between John and Fulton Sts.
Also entire Floor, with fine display window overlooking Dey St. to Hudson Terminal Buildings.
Elliott, Jeffrey & Co., Agents, 194-6 Broadway, New York.

STORE AND LOFTS
149-151 West 36th St.
New 12-story and basement fireproof building, 40x100, exceptional light, will lease whole or part.
TINNEY & MATHEWS, 101 PARK AV., OR YOUR OWN BROKER

EXCELLENT SUITE
LIGHT FRONT OFFICES
1,000 square feet .... no sublet
—$700 per year, worth triple—
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On account of illness tenant must vacate. FURNITURE FOR SALE.
Apply on premises, or S. W., 3,600 Broadway, 149th St. Tel. 1950 Audubon.

FREE RENT TO MAY 1st.
OFFICES, SALESROOMS,
and Lofts to let, suitable for light manufacturing, new building, up-to-date improvements.
N. Y. FRAME & PICTURE CO. BLDG.,
142 Fulton St. Just off B'way, City

WINDSOR ARCADE
5th Ave., 46th to 47th St.
A few choice offices and studios to let, also store and basement, all modern improvements, rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Garage or Warehouse,
514-16 West 53d St., near 10th Av., 50x100, two story; 12,500 feet, 20 cts. per square foot, cheapest rent on west side.
L. T. ALTON, 1,418 Broadway.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 23D ST., CORNER 3D AV.
Light offices including electric light, elevator and janitor service. Charles Bablen, agent, under bank.

A centrally located store for high-grade business to responsible tenant.
Rent Free to May 1st.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, AGENTS, 749 5th Av., near 58th St.

Attractive parlor floor store, 133 East 34th, corner Lexington, $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 535 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for furnishing lumber and ship chandlery under Contract No. 1162; for furnishing and installing metal filing cases under Contract No. 1164; and for furnishing about 20,000 tons of Anthracite Coal for the Staten Island Ferry Service under Contract No. 1165, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, February 18th, 1909. For particulars, see City Record.

FOUND.

FOUND—Feb. 10—Interboro Rapid Transit Co., 9 Morris St. On Second Av. Elevated—Four umbrellas, package trousers, corset, waist, clothing, gas fixtures. On Third Av. Elevated—Eight umbrellas, purse, card case, spectacles, blanks, odd glove, pair gloves, pair rubbers, shoes, apron, suit underwear. On Ninth Av. Elevated—Muffler, waist, 4 umbrellas, glove, pin, 2 gloves, key, pocketbook, rubber. On Sixth Av. Elevated—Eight umbrellas, spectacle case, overalls, library, hat, book, odd glove, 2 pair gloves, handbag, can tobacco, odd glove, letter, pocketbook, letter, photo, spectacles. In the Subway—Apron, valves, pair shoes, rubber, handbag, pair gloves, 2 purses, 3 muffs, school books, satchel, 2 neckpieces, monogram, invoice, sum of money, roll of paper, glove, pair gloves, books, 6 odd gloves, scarf, pen, bar pin, box cigars, patent, letter, pattern, ticket, adv., 2 books, 1 umbrella.
FOUND—Feb. 11—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City. Four umbrellas, package.
FOUND—Feb. 11—Erie R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Two umbrellas, satchel, package.
FOUND—Feb. 11—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Six umbrellas, 3 books, 3 packages, suit case, grip.
FOUND—Feb. 11—Pennsylvania R. R. Apply Baggagemaster, Jersey City. Seven umbrellas, pair slippers, night shirt, overcoat, 6 pair rubbers, suit pajamas, 2 packages. Jersey City Station—Umbrella.
FOUND—Feb. 11—N. Y. Central R. R. Apply Grand Central Station. Seven umbrellas, bundle, 3 packages, book, raincoat, pair gloves, odd glove, 2 muffs, insurance policy.

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THE ARTISTIC
IVERS & POND
Pianos
THE OLD RELIABLE
J. & C. FISCHER
Pianos
Write for Art Catalogues, Prices, and Easy Payment Plan.
Used Pianos, (uprights and grands,) good makes, Steinway, Knabe, Chickering, Hardman, Sohmer, and others. Uprights, $85 up. Grands, $450 up. Descriptive list, with prices and terms, mailed on request.
THE TEL-ELECTRIC CO.
(Tel-Electric Building.)
299 Fifth Ave., Cor. 31st St., N. Y.
The Tel-Electric Player Attachable to any Piano

MATHUSHEK & SON
Invite your visit to examine their product. Special bargain prices and terms much reduced.
PLAYER PIANO BARGAINS
Among our superfine stock of these instruments that each member of family can easily play.
IDEAL HOME PIANO
As they give greatest pleasure with least effort. Factory direct to buyer means large saving.
CALL, WRITE, OR 'PHONE 692 BRYANT.
B'way & 47th St. 907 Broad St., Newark. 58 Church St., New Bruns. 150 Newark Av., Jersey City.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
STAND HIGH IN THE ARTISTIC CLASS.
Reliability guaranteed. No fancy prices.
Bargains in used pianos this week
Chickering Upright $100
Sohmer Upright 190
Steinway Upright 295
Steinway Baby Grand and many others.
WAREROOMS, 35 W. 14TH ST., near 6th Av.

CALL AND SEE THE POPULAR
O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS
sold at factory prices on easy payments. Players and self-playing pianos. Open evenings. 1,518 Third Av., near 86th St., Manhattan. 2,920 Third Av., near 151st St., Bronx.

A NUMBER OF USED PIANOS OF HIGHEST GRADE, INCLUDING OUR OWN, WILL BE SOLD DURING THIS WEEK AT EXTREMELY reasonable prices and on most liberal terms.
SOHMER & CO. 170 FIFTH AVE., Corner 22d St.

WISE PIANO CO. have largest stock of Steinways, Chickerings, Sohmers, Webers, etc. $75 up, easy terms. 17 E. 125th St. Open evenings.

Almost new!—Solid mahogany upright piano for sale, $100, cost $450 recently; perfect condition. Owner, 114 East 53d St. Private house.

High-grade pianos at factory prices, great bargains in slightly used Steinway and Chickering. John Karp Co. 62 Delancey. Open evenings.

Upright piano, $60, easy terms. Mason & Hamlin organ, $25, $2 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

OUVRIER BROS. Rent $3, easy payments. 15 E. 14TH ST. Slightly used, $75.

Wonderful value, $525 piano, little used, $325. Wissner, 96 5th Av., corner 15th St.

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FOURTH AV. AND 23D STREET.
The Packard record—over 50 years of THOROUGH Work—is the Packard reference.
Commercial and Stenographic courses. Individual instruction. Enter at any time.
DAY AND EVENING.
Send for Catalogue. No Solicitors.

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STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, and COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC. Day and Evening Sessions. Fifteenth Year.
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If you are interested in the study of law we will send, free of charge, Lessons 1 and 2 on Elementary Law and an offer of a 3-year course without cost for instruction.
CYC INSTITUTE OF LAW, 407, 80 Wall St.

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Violin students desiring to study the Sevcik method have an unusual oportunity to secure instruction at a reasonable cost from a pupil of Prof. Sevcik. T., Box 80 Times.

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Barn Dance,
Waltz and Boston taught correctly at Mrs. Howe's Select School, 14 E. 42d, between Madison and 5th Avs.; private course, with music, $5, mornings, afternoons, evenings.

VIRGINIA.

THE JEFFERSON
RICHMOND, VA.
The Most Magnificent Hotel in the South
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCLUSIVELY
Rooms single and en suite, with and without bath. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. For booklets and reservations address
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NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

The MONTCLAIR
ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The one best medium for getting results from Real Estate advertising is The New York Times. It goes into the hands of the best investors, homeseekers, and prospective tenants. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN
Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
WITH THE NEW FIREPROOF ADDITION NOW COMPLETED.
the house affords accommodations for 400 guests. Refined and exclusive patronage. Most moderate Winter rates of any first-class hotel in or near New York.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Climate at Atlantic City During the Winter
and early Spring months is most invigorating. The famous Boardwalk, with its processions of Roller Chairs, the Casino and County Club are never more enjoyed than at this season of the year.

HOTEL DENNIS
is always open, and maintains an unobstructed ocean view. Hot and cold sea water in public and private baths. WALTER J. BUZBY.

Along the Ocean Front.
HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.
The Acme of Modern Hotel Equipment and Luxury.
Open Throughout the Year.
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On the Beach. Fireproof.
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Directly on the ocean front, with unobstructed view. Salt water in all baths. Hot and cold water in moat bedrooms. Always open. Booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

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HOTEL ISLESWORTH
300 rooms, with fresh and sea water baths. Commodious sun parlors, elevator, etc. Orchestral concerts. Special—American plan $2.50 up daily, European plan, $1.00 up daily. Special weekly terms. Cafe attached.
Frank M. Phoebus, Manager. WM. Hyman, Owner & Propr.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year; special Winter rates.
No extra charge for salt and fresh water baths.
A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. JOEL HILLMAN, Prop.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Special Rate Lincoln's Birthday. Free use of Sea Water Baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel
Lakewood, N. J.
"The Hotel that made Lakewood famous."
PERFECTLY APPOINTED. REPLETE WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND LUXURY.
HYDROTHERAPY BATHS, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS AND SQUASH COURTS IN THE HOTEL.
American Plan.
Special Low Rates During February.
Golf Links under same management.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Season October to June.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN
A. J. Murphy, Manager
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
NOW OPEN.
Frank F. Shute, Manager
The hotels are favorably known for their standard of excellence and patronage since the inception of Lakewood. Every out door Winter sport.

Caldwell.
Oak Hill Sanitarium CALDWELL, N. J.
$25 to $50 per week. Tel. 21 Caldwell.

FLORIDA.



FLORIDA EAST COAST
HOTELS
PONCE DE LEON . . St. Augustine
ALCAZAR . . . . . St. Augustine
ORMOND . . . Ormond-on-the-Halifax
THE BREAKERS . . . . Palm Beach
ROYAL POINCIANA . . . Palm Beach
ROYAL PALM . . . . . . Miami
THE COLONIAL, Nassau, Bahama Isle.
At LONG KEY, 92 miles south of Miami, has been established an ideal fishing camp, with every comfort.
117 MILES NEARER CUBA.
The new rail line along Florida Keys is completed to Knights Key and operating the "OVER SEA LIMITED" with through Pullman Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars from New York, with daily steamships to Key West and Havana.
For all information apply to
FLORIDA EAST COAST
130 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO — 243 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
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EUROPEAN RESORTS.

A TRIP TO
Switzerland
Preceded by the voyage across the Atlantic, a Holiday in Switzerland is the most unique and most healthful
SPRING VACATION
the world affords—and, moreover, the most inexpensive — health and pleasure values considered
It Is Not Too Early to Make Arrangements for the Spring or Summer
Books, Pamphlets, Route-Guides, and full particulars of the SWISS SPORTS and HEALTH RESORTS including 222 Page Book "The Hotels of Switzerland," sent free on receipt of 10c. to cover postage from
Swiss Federal Railroad
241 Fifth Av., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Windsor Hotel, under new management, handsomely furnished; homelike, excellent table prepared by an experienced chef, board and room only $10. Windsor Hotel, Orange, N. J.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Bargain—For sale, 2 stores, on avenue in Yorkville; very little cash required, long term mortgage. Loibl & Mossop, 255 East 86th St.

West Side.

For Sale—Dwelling, American basement dwelling, near Columbia University, in perfect condition, having been occupied by owners since built; can be seen on application to G 63 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—119th St., west side, 1 5-story double, 1 4-story single flat; principals only. For further particulars apply to David H. McClure, 200 Broadway, New York City.

Washington Heights.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. CORNER, about 12,000 square feet (excavated.) Will take part payment in second mortgages. Carl H. Randrup, 121 Nassau St.

East Side.

A 25-foot American basement residence on Murray Hill for sale at a bargain; easy terms. Address Owner, Box O. 48 Times, Times Square.

2d Av., near 14th St., 4-story private house, (18x108,) suitable for doctor, $23,000; $3,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 535 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

Exceptional Opportunity—Five-story and rear house, Stanton St.; valued $32,000, sell for $25,000 to quick buyer, or will exchange; $2,500 cash necessary. Box 33, 2,121 3d Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ten-room dwelling, Tiebout Av., near 183d; commanding position; price, $6,500, great bargain, $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Oriental Exchange, 31 Broadway.

Attention, Builders.—Four lots, excavated, with good building loan. C. E. Randrup, 121 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

BRONXVILLE
Houses for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season and year. Plots for building purposes. All sizes and prices.
OPEN LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
BURKE STONE, BRONXVILLE.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Auto Parkway, Two Tracts—80 acres Riverhead, $80, ½ cash; rich soil, fine trees, good road front. 50 acres, Huntington, $100 acre; corner, springs; Parkway divides; buildings, fruit, rich soil, 1-5 cash. Boom coming. List mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

If you are interested in the remarkable development of Long Island or seeking home site or investment, will send new magazine describing it thoroughly. Secretary, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

Will sell 1½ acres fronting on Sound and Bay; high land; price $2,500, more land if desired; north shore of Long Island. Stephen Yates, 241 5th Av., New York.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Best-built, best-located, most attractive house in Leonia, $7,500. Call or write. George B. Hitchcock, 3,577 Broadway, 147th St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE.
On Fourth Lake—Nine-room and attic Summer and Winter furnished cottage; finest location on north shore; lot 200x100. C. S. Ingham, Ilion, N. Y.

In Dutchess County—Splendid Fishkill Valley homestead stock and dairy farm of 210 rich acres; unusual opportunity for prompt purchaser. C. J. Van De Mark, 10 East 42d St.

NEW ENGLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Two first-class 8-story and basement brick mills, &c., 10 acres, separately or together; bargain, brokers solicited. Address New England, Box C 30 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Elegant country home and farm, 30 acres; Colonial house; all improvements; 140 miles New York, price only $5,500. A. C., Box 170 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, for the Summer, a small cottage at Seagate or Belle Haven, L. I., at a rental of about $500 for the season. A. B., Box F 74 Times, Times Square.

Buy old houses to rebuild, tenements or factories below 23d. Builder, 45 East Houston.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A client desires to exchange a Connecticut farm for income property. Address Brodil, 1,336 2d Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

I have estate money to loan on first or second mortgage, any amount, New York or Brooklyn, at 4½ or 6%, quick answer, low fee. A. Strauss, 277 Broadway, New York. Telephone 1839 Worth.

Money to loan in sums to suit on first mortgage only, city or country improved property. Principals only apply. C. J. Van De Mark, 10 East 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Five lofts, 50x84, steam or electric power, large elevator, watchman service, steam heated, live steam; new substantial building. Centrally located, East Side, near "L," Subway, and Grand Central depot. Vacant April 1. Apply to owners, Gerstendorfer Bros., 231-5 East 42d St., or your broker.

170-183 Wooster St., near Bleecker.—Fine store floor and basement, 75x100; suitable for cloth sponging or other business; private elevators; large steam plant. Apply own brokers or owners, J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, 601 West 26th St.

Front offices, 36 East 23d St., "best small building uptown," opposite Metropolitan building, centre of optical trade, desirable for architects. S. B. Goodale & Son, 12 West 27th St.

Front offices, 36 East 23d St., opposite Metropolitan Life Building; elevator and all improvements; also smaller offices and salesroom. Goodale & Son, 12 West 27th St.

Front separate office, also loft, 14x30, three entrances, first flight; next to Grand Union Hotel; also office safe, desks, &c., at half price. Hickerson, 120 East 42d St.

At 34 St. 177 Madison Av. | Parlor floor, 23x60. Rent $1,600. Fine location for tailor, milliner, or dressmaker.

311 West 59th St., Columbus Circle.—Lofts, all light, new up-to-date building; also three north skylight studios. Apply on premises.

Building, five stories, 246 South through to Water St., 42x160. Simon Rosenblatt, 42 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, 38 EAST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

143d St., 610 West, adjoining Riverside Drive, —5 rooms; modern improvements; private phones, $31.

141ST ST., 142 WEST, near Lenox Av., "Marseille"—5, 6 rooms, private 'phones, $34.

All light five rooms, bath, 201 West 15th, corner 8th Av.; $26.

$57.00 — 245 West 135th St. — $90.00
Single floors; eight extra large light rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET.
Handsomely furnished apartment of two large rooms and bath, including maid service, in the Ansonia Apartment Hotel, Broadway and 73d St., to sublet to Oct. 1 at $65 a month; am paying $125 a month. Address L. B., Box 144 Times Downtown.

To let from March to September, a newly furnished apartment; references required. The Briarcliff, Apartment 30, 560 West 162d St.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—25,000 acres of valuable coal lands in the Birmingham district carrying four seams of coal, one of which is TWELVE FEET THICK and clean; the only large tract of coal lands in the district that is for sale, price $30 per acre for entire tract, or will sell in lots to suit at prices ranging from $25 to $65 per acre. For particulars address Thos. F. Wood & Company, Birmingham, Alabama.

At Sacrifice.—Mahogany parlor suit, $15; beautiful 9x12 parlor rug, $8, sideboard, leather chairs, table, couch, $14; grand upright piano, other furniture at any price. Miller, 227 West 121st St.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; one price; cash or credit; call, write for catalogue No. 48. L. W. Sweet & Co., 17 Maiden Lane.

AT SACRIFICE—The entire furniture of my private residence; will also sell grand upright piano reasonable to quick buyer; an opportunity for newlyweds. 116 East 74th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$40,000 required for investment in profitable business of large proportions; executive position open for investor; extraordinary profits assured on contracts now in hand. Address Box 150 Times, 80 Broadway.

For Sale—Great Britain, France, and Canadian patents, $5,000; the device now in use by the largest plants in the United States. McDonald-Wiggins Co., 257 Broadway.

Two good hustlers will invest some money; must be staple article; mail order specialty preferred. Address Box F 66 Times, Times Square.

City or country property taken in exchange for pharmacy valued at $2,500. Address Brodil, 1,336 2d Av.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Yorkshire terrier puppy, beautiful male, five months, champion stock; also toy female, three pounds, four years, recently imported, one of loveliest in city. Kaps, 303 West 124th.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A pin on Madison Av. Sunday afternoon. Owner please describe in these columns.

LOST—A certificate of subscription, No. 14,-759, for twenty Canadian Pacific Railway shares of the 1908 issue in the name of A. Conan Doyle, having been lost or destroyed, any one who should have any knowledge of it is requested to communicate with A. H. Wood, Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex, England.

LOST—Feb. 9, between Park Av. and 74th St. and Yorkville Branch of Public Library, on East 70th St., a lady's open-face silver watch, black silk fob, with green enamelled pin and De Witt Clinton High School gold medal. A suitable reward will be paid for return to 123 East 74th St.

LOST—Feb. 2, between Hotel Belmont and 23d St. Erie Ferry, amethyst necklace and pendant. Reward will be given on return to Mr. Manfred, care H. W. Johns-Manville Co., 100 William St., New York.

LOST—Monday morning, small brown box (Marcus & Co.) containing three studs, between West 77th St. to West 65th St. to East 74th St., in a Bellevue taxicab. Reward if returned to 4 West 77th St.

LOST—Between 94th St.-Riverside and 104th St. and Broadway, silver ladle in red Gorham bag, marked "B. B."; suitable reward. Return to C. L. Baumann, 500 11th Av.

LOST—Fur muff, in cab, between Pabst's place, on 125th St., and 70 Morningside Av. West. Receive reward if returned to C., Box 45 Times, Times Square.

LOST—At or near Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, stenographer's notebook. Liberal reward if returned to Cross, Advertising Department, The New York Times.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, Broadway car south from 96th St., black handbag, containing money and references, reward. Ehrlich, 393 West End Av.

LOST—On the 4 o'clock train from Boston, Feb. 7, ruby and diamond ring, liberal reward to the finder. Address Parkinson & Burr, 7 Wall St.

LOST—Sunday evening, between Hotel Bayard and Hotel Gerard, gold rabbit; no value except as remembrance, reward. Gertrude Gleason, Hotel Bayard.

LOST—Black leather wallet, containing papers belonging F. S. Gordon. Finder rewarded by returning to F. S. Gordon, 421 Broadway.

LOST—Gold necklace, amethyst pendants, Sunday morning, between 11 and 1, on West 123d St., reward. Box F 50 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold bracelet, with small diamond, initials "M. McM."; finder please return, reward. O. Whitehead, 24 University Place, city.

LOST—One mink muff, Tuesday night, about 8 P. M., on a 6th Av. surface car. Suitable reward if returned to J. E. B., 28 W. 59th St.

LOST—Monday night, from 20 East 49th or 745 Madison Av., sapphire and pearl horseshoe pin, liberal reward. 745 Madison Av.

LOST—Umbrella in Broadway Subway train going south to City Hall, about 9.30, Feb. 10, reward. 30 Broad St., room 1,042.

LOST—German silver handbag, between Cafe Boulevard and 14th St. Subway; suitable reward. Dazey, 543 West 142d St.

LOST—In Subway, Wednesday evening, red package legal papers. Finder please return to Bernard Robinson, 34 Pine St.

LOST—Feb. 7, gold fob, initials S. A. M. Reward return to S. A. Miller, 307 West 79th St., telephone 5600 Riverside.

LOST—Jan. 29, between 40th and 44th Sts., 5th and Madison Avs., fur stole, sable; reward. 126 East 62d St.

LOST—Fur sable stole, Jan. 29, 2 yards long, 4 tails, $5 reward. Return to Knot, 1,566 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Caracul muff with chiffon trimming. Reward if returned to Miss Swift, 20 West 34th St.

LOST—Feb. 10, necklace, 6 coral roses, pearls between, reward. 1,232 Madison Av.

I WILL give full value of watch, chain, and locket, lost Tuesday night, or will pay well for pawn ticket for same, no questions will be asked. F., Box 76 Times, Times Square.

$50 REWARD for Tiffany & Co. thin model open-face gold watch, with monogram "B. A." and gold and black enamel link chain, lost Feb. 6 on 5th Av., between 34th and 53th Sts. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$150 REWARD; no questions asked; return of carved moonstone and diamond pin, lost Sherry's Jan. 16. Hotel Seymour.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS AND DOGS.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

PERSONAL.

"L" accident, 6th Av. and 32d St., Friday, Feb. 5, 1909.—Persons who saw railroad employe killed while repairing track, kindly communicate with Edward H. Daly, Atty., 54 Wall St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Detailed information regarding rooms advertised in The New York Times on file, Main Floor, Times Building.

West Side.

33D ST., 4 WEST—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all localities; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory.

60TH ST., 12 WEST—Lady living alone would like two refined lady boarders. 'Phone service. Williams.

64TH ST., 115 WEST—Large double rooms, private bathroom; suitable two or three, references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsome suites; single rooms; private baths; electric lights; table guests, high-class accommodations.

76TH ST., 114 WEST—Attractive rooms, single or double. Southern cooking, modern equipment; table boarders accommodated.

77TH, 104 WEST—One large, one small room; newly decorated, running hot and cold water; bath adjoining; superior table; convenient "L," Subway.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; bath, telephone, excellent table.

84TH ST., 61 WEST—Attractive single and double rooms, homelike environment; table excellent, parlor dining.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant, desirable room; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; references.

103D ST., 203 WEST.—Delightful, sunny, well-furnished room; good board, in attractive elevator apartment; express Subway at corner; suitable for two. Richmond.

105TH ST., 78 WEST—Nicely furnished, sunny rooms, with board; table guests; parlor dining room.

130TH ST., 165 WEST—Private family; second-floor front room; also small room; home cooking; telephone.

142D ST., 516 WEST—Private house; steam heat; running water; refined Christian family; references required.

A SMALL Jewish private family, 211 West 117th St., (L station convenient,) offers excellent accommodations.

East Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, with board, all conveniences; table guests accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park, excellent table; references; 'phone.

72D ST., 160 EAST.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure, ample closets, quiet, refined surroundings, reduced.

IRVING PLACE, 53, Nicholas Fish Mansion.—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 798.—Beautiful back parlor, adjoining room; other cheerful rooms, excellent table. Rosenfeld.

MADISON AV., 675, 694, 696, Corner 61st.—Large sunny second-floor room, with private bath, also other rooms; excellent board, American.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; Winter rates; easy commuting distance.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, canvassers, big money, patented articles. Room 6, 30 East 42d.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

ATTENTION, LANDLADIES.—We want rooms, boarding places, parlors for physicians, and rooms in apartment hotels. Room Guide Co., 25 West 42d St. Telephone 5487 Bryant.

Wanted—Airy furnished room, French lady; use of piano; moderate, or exchange for French lessons, telephone. G., Box 50 Times, Times Square.

"The stranger within our gates," the dissatisfied lodger in the uncomfortable furnished room, or any one looking for good accommodations, will find a selected list of plans on file at The Times Information Bureau. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

BOARD AND ROOM DIRECTORY.

1 line—7 times—70c.

West Side.

6th Av., 750—Furnished room for gent.
6th Av., 787—Hall room for gent.
7th Av., 2,047—Nicely furnished rooms and board.
11th St., 145 W.—Large rooms; conveniences.
11th, 212 W.—Nice rooms in private house.
20TH ST., 410 W.—Hall room, private house.
44th, 235 W.—Large, small rms, best board; conv's.
44th, 237 W.—Rooms, excellent table; reasonable.
45th, 27 W.—Small room, south exposure; ref'ces.
45th, 68 W.—Fur., unfurnished rooms, steam heat.
45th, 114 W.—Large room, bath, conv'ces, tel.
46th, 314 W.—Large, medium connecting rms., bath.
46th, 28 W.—Hall room, table guests, moderate.
75th, 100 W.—1 or room, gentleman, $3. Dillon.
80th, 136 W.—Handsomely fur. large, small rooms.
97th, 48 W.—Large rooms, doctor, dentist; others.
103d, 15 W.—Light room, breakfast opt. Simmons.
105th, 220 W.—Large room, private fam., conv'ces.
111th, 119 W.—Large rooms; couple, gentleman.
111th, 239 W.—Room, steam, elevator, 'phone.
113th, 76 W.—Large room, 'phone, Apartment 14.
135th, 232 W.—Ground-floor suite, single rooms.
145th, 504 W.—Large, small rms., conv'ces. Fisher.
145th, 413 W.—Hall room, conveniences; Sub., L.
145th, 544 W.—Large, small rooms, Sub. Smith.
146th, 501 W.—Outside room, Sub.; ref. Klement.

East Side.

2d Av., 2,204—Nicely furnished room for gent.
17th, 105 E.—Unfurnished rooms, studios, $12 up.
34th, 144 E.—Well-heated large, small rms., gents.
Lexington Av., 740.—Light rooms for men, bath.
Lexington Av., 812—Parlor suitable for doctor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Detailed information regarding rooms advertised in The New York Times on file, Main Floor, Times Building.

West Side.

A.—A ROOM GUIDE BUREAU. ROOMS, BOARDING PLACES, parlors for physicians. Room Guide, 25 West 42d. Telephone 5487 Bryant.

8TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, heated, also small rooms, prices moderate.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Single rooms, hot and cold water, telephone, convenient to all cars, Subway and elevated; reasonable.

17TH ST., 228 WEST—Two rooms, furnished light housekeeping. Kelly.

20TH ST., 350 WEST, (Chelsea Square.) telephone 1551 Chelsea.—Large room, $10 per week.

22D ST., 412 WEST—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, every convenience; good neighborhood.

21TH, 228 WEST—Large room to rent in private family, two beds. Rostand.

26TH ST., 27 WEST—Two handsomely furnished front rooms, with board, elevator apartment. Gordon.

28TH ST., 4 WEST—Large, well furnished front and back rooms. Mank.

34TH ST., 62 EAST—Beautiful ground floor, partially furnished, physician's office or business; also rooms, with private bath, breakfast optional, references.

44TH ST., 122 WEST—Large and small furnished and unfurnished rooms; modern improvements.

44TH, 210 WEST—Well furnished room in quiet home; board optional; moderate, telephone, references.

45TH ST., 51 WEST—Comfortably furnished rooms; heated; splendid location, near all cars, gentlemen, reasonable.

48TH ST., 153 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences, desirable location; references.

55TH ST., 354 WEST—Sunny back parlor and large room; running water; suitable two or three.

65TH, 52 WEST—Parlor suite, tiled bath, independent entrance; also single rooms; moderate. Peterson.

68TH ST., 38 WEST—Rooms for gentlemen, absolutely clean; beautifully furnished; electric lights, telephone; every modern convenience; first-class attendance; breakfast if desired; private block; highest references only.

70TH ST., 112 WEST—Two nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; private family; references.

71TH ST., 309 WEST—Desirable rooms, newly furnished, breakfast optional; references; convenient Subway, all cars.

76TH ST., 131 WEST—Large and small rooms, with baths same floor; references.

78TH ST., 157 WEST.—2 large rooms, southern exposure, heat, bath, private family.

81ST ST., 201 WEST—Large and small rooms, running water, bath, heat, $3. Mullen.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large, and small room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

82D ST., 107 WEST—Large, attractive outside room, single; large closets; business woman; reference. Rollen.

82D, 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with young married couple, to rent; refined gentleman. Mason.

83D ST., 68 WEST—Desirable large and small rooms, beautifully furnished, breakfast; moderate terms; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 14 WEST—Large, pleasant room, southern exposure; ample closets, quiet, refined surroundings, telephone.

85TH ST., 104 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined surroundings; breakfast if desired; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, bath adjoining; private family; convenient to "L" and Subway; gentlemen.

91ST ST., 149 WEST.—Large, attractive room, southern exposure; large closets and lavatory, other rooms.

93D ST., 165 WEST—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; splendid accommodations, running water all rooms; convenient to elevated, Subway express; parlor, suitable doctor or dentist.

93D, 101 WEST—Sunny parlor suite; all conveniences, $7, piano, two flights; privileges, Wilson.

94TH ST., 100 WEST—Desirable light, steam heated rooms; clean; reasonable; Subway, "L." Lynch.

96TH ST., 133 WEST—Comfortable, homelike room, with or without board.

99TH ST., 159 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; gentlemen; private family; conveniences, 'phone, Subway, reference. Fennell.

111TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large room, running water, bath, elevator apartment, Subway, "L"; private family. Ralston.

121ST, 501 WEST—Single room, high-class apartment; $3, refined person; references. Apartment 1.

129TH, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite, large room; running water; private family, moderate, doctor's bell.

129TH, 143 WEST—Back parlor, suitable doctor; other, large front room, running water, telephone; references.

130TH ST., 153 WEST—Two large rooms, separate; each suitable two gentlemen; running water; private; reasonable.

131ST ST., 8 WEST.—Magnificent double dwelling; beautiful rooms; tiled baths; heated hall rooms, $2.

131ST ST., 230 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, warm rooms in private house, prices reasonable, telephone.

133D, 223 WEST—Parlor floor, richly furnished, $16; housekeeping suite, complete, $7. Delaney.

133D ST., 248 WEST—Large, small rooms; furnace heat; bath, hot water; "L," Subway; board optional.

135TH, 600 WEST—Brightest, warmest rooms in city; all outside, $3-$4; modern corner apartment; Subway 3 minutes, references. Hudson.

135TH, 228 WEST—Parlor, furnished or unfurnished; conveniences, near Subway and "L"; board optional; references.

136TH, 174 WEST—Light room, steam heated, adjoining bath; block Subway, "L"; reasonable. Braham.

137TH, 310 WEST—Hall room, southern exposure, in private American family, $2, references required; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 708—Two rooms, single or en suite, business women preferred.

East Side.

21TH ST., 110 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, pleasant room; private house, steam heat; gentlemen only; reference.

27TH ST., 146 EAST—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; well heated, clean.

31ST ST., 29 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room, private family, gentlemen.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Single room, every convenience; gentlemen, references.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan—Pleasant small room.

40TH ST., 58 EAST, (Near Madison Av.)—Small room, southern exposure, refined neighborhood; gentleman; references.

57TH ST., 243 EAST—Front parlor, suitable for two, high-grade location, transportation conveniences.

58TH ST., 34-36 EAST—Large room, bath adjoining, small room; dental office; telephone; references.

72D, 224 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; excellent table, private Jewish family.

87TH ST., 60 EAST—Front and back parlor; heat, bath, private family. Herman.

LEXINGTON AV., 365, (near 40th.)—Well furnished alcove room, also back parlor, electric lights, conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 130.—Clean, comfortable rooms for gentlemen, with baths and all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 548, (43th St.)—Handsome room, private bath; square room; running water, references.

Brooklyn.

ROGERS AV., 158.—Gentleman's apartment; new, comfortable quarters, meals, convenient, call evenings. J. H. M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, male or female, can secure permanent positions. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

NURSE and SECRETARY.—Office nurse and secretary wanted by physician, familiar with stenography, typewriting, and medical terms essential, knowledge of German and literary work desirable. N., Box F 73 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping wanted by building contractor. Give fullest details, including salary wanted. F 71 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHERS—Refined, educated, competent people; numerous positions now; law, commercial. Jupp Exchange, 150 Nassau St.

WANTED—An educated woman for congenial work; chance for advancement, salary. Apply Houghton-Mifflin Co., 85 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Contracting engineer wants reliable bookkeeper, year's contract, give experience, reference, and salary expected. Opportunity, Box 48 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER and DESK MAN for small club, must have sterling qualities and best recommendations. Immediate employment. F. 77 Times, Times Square.

COUPLE WANTED.—A gentleman residing on country place near Washington, D. C., wants couple, gardener competent to care for cows and out-door gardener, wife, a good cook; reasonable wages with all-year employment; must have first-class references. Address with particulars Highwood, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

CLERK, banking experience, good penman, figurer, $600 and lunch. Employers' Bonding Co., 170 Broadway.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—To take off quantities and make shop drawings. Address Interior Marble, 1,532 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL MANAGER.
American capable man 35 to 40 years of age, well versed in the subject, and of sufficient executive ability and appearance to command the respect and obedience of those under his supervision; man of force and assurance wanted to take charge of a body of practical men in city branch office. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, ELECTRICAL, L., 147 Times Downtown.

MUSICAL MAN to do outside work on salary for Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—You can earn from $1,000 to $10,000 per year and your expenses as a traveling salesman if you will prepare yourself our way, hundreds of our graduates who had no former experience are now holding good positions and are earning from $100 to $500 per month and expenses. We will teach you to be one by mail in eight weeks, and through our FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU assist you to secure a good position. If you want to get out of the "rut," be a "live wire," and earn a good salary. Write (or call) to-day for full particulars. Address National Salesman's Training Association, 810 D Flatiron Building, New York. Branches—Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and San Francisco.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced sweater salesman for New York City and vicinity, commission basis, communications confidential; state reference and previous experience, can be handled as a side line. Kellogg Knitting Mills Co., 507 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Builder wants young man stenographer who is also a bookkeeper; chance to learn to estimate; give fullest details, including salary expected. F., Box 70 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, editorial experience, magazine or newspaper; high school or college man preferred. Salary $1,000-$1,200. Call Employers' Bonding Co., 170 Broadway.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character, and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English; U. S. Government furnishes rations, uniforms, transportation, medical attendance, everything; good pay, retirement after thirty years with three-quarters pay. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,362 Third Av., 963 Third Av., 275 E. 140th St., 308 E. 34th St., 100 Delancey St., 749 Sixth Av., 147 Park Row, 100 West St., 304 Eighth Av., 2,204 Eighth Av., New York, 503 Fulton St., 260 Broadway, 474 Fifth Av., 582 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City; 62 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED.—Salesmen experienced to handle line of waists and dresses; city and suburban trade; men who are well acquainted with trade need apply. Address I., Box 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright young man to solicit subscriptions for high-class financial publication; excellent opportunity for an energetic man. Address Financial, Box D 26 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AT MRS. PILLSBURY'S, 507 Fifth Avenue, (Hopkins Educational Agency,) Teachers, governesses, housekeepers, nurses, maids, trained nurses, companions, secretaries, phone 6185 38th.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St., strictly reliable domestic help; specialties, governesses, ladies' maids, references thoroughly investigated. Tel. 6582—38th.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mrs. D. Rice Kemper, West Side Employment Bureau, 815 Columbus; domestic servants. Riverside, 9348.

BOOKKEEPERS, typewriters, stenographers, commercial help furnished free. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St. 'Phone 4410 38th St.

FLANAGAN'S EMP. BUREAU, 250 West 116th St., Tower Building, furnishes select help. Phone 6180 Morning.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat, colored girls, experienced with good references, want places in small families, other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4780 Columbus.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 34 St. 'Phone 2508 Orchard.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035 Barclay.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, (32,) rapid, accurate, refined, anxious to locate with reliable firm who will appreciate above qualifications, excellent references. Miss C. W., Box 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Miss Jupp's Bureau recommends efficient employes only, promptly and free, references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 150 Nassau St.; 4545 Beekman.

STENOGRAPHER.—13 months' experience; operates any machine; quick, competent; understands all office details; not afraid of work; $7. Punctual, I., Box 127 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young woman would like to aid in compilation of literary, legal, or technical work. G 54 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE WORKER.—Experienced capable young woman, with executive ability. Systematic, Box 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have had perfect stenographic education, can meet any reasonable requirements. Miss Davis, 759 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience, exceptional references; good education; seeks permanent position, $7. Active, P. O. 1,045.

UPHOLSTERER.—Competent worker, wishes work outside from private families on remaking mattresses, recovering, and repairing furniture; carpets cleaned; will work reasonably. Spanierman, 954 2d Av. Tel. 8155 Plaza.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, supervised; weekly and monthly arrangements, $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511, 320 Broadway. Telephone 3530 Worth.

A GRADUATE from public school well recommended, office or errand position preferred. Address Isaac Strumpf, 152 Ridge St., city.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines, desires temporary position; $6 weekly; books opened, closed, written up, disentangled; special arrangements with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; references. Expert, Room 300, 302 Broadway, 'phone 1546 Worth.

BOOKKEEPER.—As assistant bookkeeper, pay roll clerk, stock clerk; rapid, accurate, honest, reliable, willing; highest references. Inniss, 63 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS, typewriters, stenographers, commercial help furnished free. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St. 'Phone 4470 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S office assistant, young man; experienced, rapid, accurate, reliable; best references. E. B. Sealy, 25 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper, translator, English, French, Spanish, German, seeks position. Luria, Room 551, 50 Church St.

BOY.—Office boy, (16,) public school graduate, honest, neat, intelligent; can furnish best references. Chas. Pate, 8 Willett St., N. Y.

BOY, American, 19, wants work, willing and obliging. Earle, 144 West 103d St.

BUTLER—COOK, &c.—Austrian couple, as butler and Vienna cook or chambermaid (laundress), both first class; family or apartment house; best city reference. Gullner, 712 Columbus Av., care Sherry.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT.—By American, middle aged, by April 1, as superintendent of a large farm; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches and care of stock and dairying, understands planning and building, concrete work, building roads, laying out lawns, landscape, gardening, and water systems, no intoxicants or tobacco used. Superintendent, lock box 677, Matteawan, N. Y.

LAW STUDENT wishes position with real estate office. T., Box 133 Times Downtown.

POSITION required as secretary or otherwise by gentleman, aged 23, speaks French, three years in a bank; experience in European and other travel. Box F 46 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY and COMPANION.—Young Baron, first-class diplomat, ex-army officer, desires position with family of wealth and refinement, willing to travel; best references. G 52 Times, Times Square.

DEBT-LIMIT WARNING FROM EMINENT MEN

Chamber of Commerce Goes on Record Against Amendment to Let Down the Bars.

ECONOMIZE, SCHIFF SAYS

Let Us Become Unpopular If We Can Save the City's Credit, He Says—Low and Tomkins Take Opposite View.

The Chamber of Commerce, after a long debate at a special meeting yesterday, went on record as opposed to the extension of the city's debt limit. At the last regular meeting the Committee on Finance had presented a preliminary report on the financial condition of the city, which came up for a vote yesterday in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the adoption of the proposed amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of the indebtedness of cities, would at the present time be unwise extension of the debt limit, and that the Legislature be and is hereby urged to reject the amendment.

Seth Low and Calvin Tomkins were about the only members of the Chamber who spoke in opposition to the committee's resolution, and Mr. Low finally voted in its favor. Jacob H. Schiff, Controller Metz, and Edgar J. Levey were the leaders in the debate opposing the extension of the debt limit.

In a long address opposing the committee's resolution, Calvin Tomkins dwelt on the necessity of extending the city's credit, stating that the amendment if adopted would release $11,000,000 dock and subway bonds. Former Mayor Low said: "You cannot afford to cripple the city's growth, and I am not one who believes that we shall meet danger by the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment. Do not forget that Gov. Hughes favors it, and you are going against the recommendation of the bankers' committee appointed by the Mayor." Mr. Low moved to return the resolution to committee, but his motion was declared out of order.

Jacob H. Schiff was the strongest opponent of the debt limit extension. He said that although he had heard much about the popularity of the proposed measure he had found the press generally opposed to it.

"It has been urged," he said, "that the proposed amendment is popular, and by opposing it we will become unpopular. Let us become unpopular if we can only save the good credit of our city. We have been told that it would be perfectly proper to exempt revenue-producing bonds from the debt of the city. Who knows today as to what ten years hence will be revenue-producing bonds? Who thought a short time ago, only as far back as five years ago, that the underlying traction bonds of the surface railroads of the City of New York would not be good? I want to point out that we cannot foretell to a certainty in the City of New York how public utilities may be affected as regards revenue production by changing conditions.

"We all agree with Mr. Tomkins that we want more subways and improvements, and I go so far as to say that I believe in municipal ownership, but the city will not suffer very seriously if it will practice rigid economy for two or three years, and then the city will have enough money to pay for these proposed improvements. We have allowed matters to drift along until now we are brought up with a sharp turn which shows us where we have been led to. Let us take our punishment as the cure."

Mr. Schiff was loudly applauded. Controller Metz, who followed, said he agreed with everything that had been said by Mr. Schiff and Edgar J. Levey in opposing the proposed extension of the debt limit.

FRAZIN & OPPENHEIM ASSETS.

Are a Million, Creditors' Lawyer Says, and Liabilities $1,250,000.

Frazin & Oppenheim, shoe dealers on Sixth Avenue and various other places in this city, Philadelphia, and Chicago, appeared before United States Commissioner Alexander in the Federal Building yesterday for examination in regard to their financial affairs in the bankruptcy proceedings, at the instance of Lesser Brothers, representing Charles K. Fox, shoe manufacturers, Haverhill, Mass., a creditor for $12,000, and several other creditors in the shoe trade.

After consultation with various attorneys interested in the case, the examination was postponed. Messrs. Frazin & Oppenheim when asked by a reporter to give a statement as to their assets and liabilities, declined to do so. Montague Lessler, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are $1,250,000 and assets about $1,000,000, and that the proposition for the continuance of the business by a corporation, in which creditors are asked to take stock for their claims, had been very favorably received by creditors generally.

James O. Foote, as attorney for the firm, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition, in which it is denied that they are insolvent, and denied that they have committed any act of bankruptcy or have transferred any leases with intent to prefer the transferees of such leases over other creditors, and pray that the petition be dismissed.

Judge Holt has appointed J. P. Roach, Paul Schimen, and Edwin M. Cox appraisers to appraise the stock in the various stores.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LEASE.

Committee Named to Carry Out Agreement with the Soo Line.

The Wisconsin Central Directors appointed a committee yesterday to carry out the plan for the leasing of the road to the Soo Line, which is controlled by the Canadian Pacific. The deal was arranged some time ago and only formalities remain to be carried out.

The terms of the proposed lease are to include the guaranteeing of 4 per cent. dividends on Wisconsin Central preferred, providing the holders of the preferred forego all other share in the earnings and at the same time agree to give up their voting right so long as the guaranteed dividend is not in default.

It is expected that a call will shortly be issued for the deposit of preferred stock to be stamped with this guarantee by the Soo Line. The consent of a sufficient amount of the preferred to assure the success of the plan, it is said, has been obtained. The lease is to run for ninety-nine years.

The committee appointed by the Directors consists of Newman Erb, F. H. Prince, Mark T. Cox, and J. S. Bache.

NATIONAL BISCUIT'S YEAR.

Some Falling Off, but a Gain in Customers Reported.

The annual report of the National Biscuit Company for the year ended Jan. 31 shows profits for the twelvemonth of $3,896,609, against profits in the previous year of $4,101,415. Total sales were $39,-839,826, the percentage of profits to sales being 9.78. Total sales in the previous year were $41,802,224. Commenting on this loss of business President Green says in his report:

"The sales of the company show a falling off during the past year, as compared with the preceding year, of 4.71 per cent. This falling off is not due to a loss in customers. On the contrary, our books show a larger number of customers than we had a year ago; nor is the falling off in sales confined to any particular locality. The losses arise from a general cause, namely, the depression in business generally during the past year."

BOGUS GAS AGENTS BUSY.

Commissioner Shields and Judge Lacombe Give Warning About Assigning Claims.

Notwithstanding the many warnings to holders of gas receipts that trouble would ensue if consumers gave over their claims to outside parties, United States Commissioner John A. Shields learned yesterday that his name was being used by alleged agents of one of a number of gas rebate collection agencies, who have been collecting gas receipts from consumers, mostly women, with the understanding that for $1 the agency would obtain the rebate money and return it.

An affidavit was obtained from one of the women who had made a part payment to an agent of this concern, in which the woman said that the agent represented that he had been authorized by Commissioner Shields to collect the rebate money. A hasty investigation was made and a report submitted to Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. He issued the following memorandum, as a hint to gas consumers to hold tight to their rebate gas bills and listen to no offers of collecting agencies:

All persons entitled to refund from the moneys deposited by the several gas companies are again notified that under the regulations approved by the court, they will receive their rebates promptly and without trouble or expense if they will hold on to their receipts and notify of any change of address. Those of them who assign their claims, or who sign contracts with soliciting agents to prosecute the same are putting themselves to unnecessary expense, and are probably postponing the time when their refund can be made.

This was followed by a second warning to gas consumers, issued by Commissioner Shields.

When an investigator from Commissioner Shields's office visited 203 Broadway yesterday he was told by the man in authority at the office of the Gas Consumers' Audit Company that no agent of the company had been authorized to use Commissioner Shields's name in soliciting business, and that $100 would be paid to any one who proved that an agent had made such representations.

FIGHT OVER THE MOFFAT ROAD

English Syndicate Seeks by a Suit to Obtain a Half Interest.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—A fight for the control of the Moffat Road, now being constructed between Denver and Salt Lake City, has been revealed by a suit brought by Reginald Valle, representative of an English syndicate, to force the company to sell a half interest in the Colorado-Utah Construction Company to the syndicate for $1,700,000. The suit will come up in the United States District Court in New York on April 5.

The English syndicate asserts that it has an option on the stock, and that the Moffat interests now decline to allow it to exercise it. Mr. Moffat's representatives deny this.

The road has long been a bone of contention between the Moffat interests and others who have fought to prevent its construction, principal among these being E. H. Harriman.

HARRIS HEADS COL. & SOUTH.

Burlington's President and New Hawley Directors Elected.

George B. Harris, President of the Burlington, was elected yesterday President of the Colorado & Southern, to take the place of Frank Trumbull, who resigned recently to enable the Burlington, which has acquired control of the Colorado & Southern, to name its own representative as President.

The board of the Colorado & Southern was reorganized yesterday in connection with the formal passing of control. Mr. Trumbull, Edwin Hawley, Granville M. Dodge, and Harry Bronner remained on the board, while the other members of the board were replaced by these representatives of the Burlington: James J. Hill, George F. Baker, George B. Harris, W. P. Clough, James N. Hill, J. W. Blythe, Darius Miller, E. T. Nichols, and Daniel Willard.

ORGANIZE NEW EXPRESS CO.

Texans Form the Great Southern, with a Capital of $300,000.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 11.—The Great Southern Express Company, capitalized at $300,000, has been organized in New York, to do business in Texas in competition with the companies now in this State, each of which control certain systems and roads. J. A. Russ, formerly the General Manager of the Pacific Express Company, will be General Manager of the new company.

It is proposed to establish offices throughout Texas and to compel the railroads, under the terms of a statute which has long laid dormant, to handle their business, even though having contracts with another company.

HARRIMAN DEPARTS TO-DAY.

Will Go South and to Mexico—Business Affairs in Shape.

E. H. Harriman is to start on his trip to the South and to Mexico to-day. He has been working for some days to get his affairs in shape to leave. He goes away with all pressing matters disposed of.

Mr. Harriman is going away without having once been to his office downtown since he returned from the South a fortnight ago. He attended the New York Central Directors' meeting on Wednesday, but with this exception all the work he has done since his return has been done at his home in Fifth Avenue.

Hawley Directors on C. & O. Board.

The representatives of the Hawley Syndicate were elected yesterday to the Directorate of the Chesapeake & Ohio, control of which was obtained recently by the syndicate through the purchase of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. New York Central and other holdings of the stock. The newly elected Directors are Edwin Hawley, Frank A. Vanderlip, John W. Castles, Frank Trumbull, H. E. Huntington, and F. W. Scott. The Directors who retired were Samuel Rea, Walter G. Oakman, Thomas P. Fowler, John P. Green, G. S. Bowdoin, and Marvin Erdmann.

FAMOUS HUNT CLUB DESTROYED BY FIRE

Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Lodge in Pike County, Penn., a Total Loss.

A NEW BUILDING PLANNED

Members, Mostly New Yorkers, Favor a Modern Concrete Structure—Will Collect Heavy Insurance.

The big clubhouse of the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club, one of the wealthiest and most representative of sporting associations of the kind in the East, located in the centre of a 40,000-acre preserve in the mountain region of Pike County, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire late on Wednesday night. The guns, fishing tackle, hunting clothing, and other paraphernalia of many members, most of them New Yorkers, are supposed to have been lost in the fire.

News of the loss reached this city yesterday. While the clubhouse and outbuildings were insured, the arms and ammunition, fishing tackle, and clothing were not.

The building destroyed was a three-story frame structure, with sleeping accommodations for sixty guests. It was erected about thirty years ago, but modern wings and extensions had been added during recent years. There were large dining rooms, reading rooms, and billiard rooms, and parlors for the women guests. Among the outbuildings were a bowling alley, stables, a laundry, garage, and other smaller structures.

Plans for an up-to-date clubhouse are already being considered and it may be ready by the middle of next Summer. The site of the new home will probably be on the crest of a high hill overlooking the largest of a chain of seven lakes on the preserve, where the view is far prettier than it was from the old clubhouse. The destroyed structure was on the side of the hill, several hundred yards from the summit. Its altitude was about 2,100 feet.

Letters to all the club members were sent out yesterday by President H. A. Smythe Martin telling them of the fire and suggesting that a meeting of the Directors be held in the near future to consider plans for a new building. Mr. Martin suggested that the new clubhouse be constructed of concrete, as labor is cheap in Pike County. There would be no danger from fire in such a building. It was also stated that the insurance on the old clubhouse will probably go a long way toward defraying the expenses of a new building.

The membership of the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club is about 200 and includes many men of note in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Among them are ex-Senator John A. Dryden and Robert S. Ross of New Jersey, Judge Lewis L. Fawcett of New York, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs of Paterson, N. J., A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, this city, Edwin A. Richard, and Robert M. Thompson of New York. The officers are H. A. Smythe Martin, President; Louis J. Dorflinger, Vice President; Nathaniel E. Smith, Treasurer, and James F. McNahoe, Secretary. Mr. Martin will leave this morning for the scene of the fire.

The clubhouse was usually open all the year round. To-day a large party of guests was to have gone there to spend the week-end. Another large party was to have gone on Washington's Birthday.

The members of the club have been getting good shooting and fishing on the preserve in recent years. English pheasants are bred on the place. There are also many partridges to be had there in season. A trout hatchery was established on the preserve a few years ago and there are about 15,000 trout turned out into the lakes and streams each year. The trout, which are liberated from the hatcheries, are three years old. There are twenty miles of trout streams on the preserve. Many bass and other fish are also caught by the members who care for angling.

There is also a breeding park for deer on the place, stocked with 350 red deer. A number of bear have been shot on the preserve by those who have had the stamina to track them through the forests.

The preserve is located in one of the wildest sections of Pike County. The nearest railroad station is Glen Eyre, on the Erie Railroad, and there is a drive of several miles before the clubhouse site is reached. The lakes on the preserve are Giles Lake, Lake Laura, Lake Earnest, Lake Bell, Lake Scott, Lake Beaver, and another smaller and unnamed lake.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 211 failures in the United States so far this week, against 286 for the previous week, and 320, 204, 208, and 248 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 64, New England 22, Southern 51, Western 38, Northwestern 18, Far West 14, and Territories 1. Canada had 29, against 37 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Telephone Bryant, 1146.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1908-1909.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1—PARSIFAL. Mme. Fremstad, MM. Burrian, Feinhals, Blass, Goritz, Witherspoon. Increased Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Hertz.
TO-NIGHT at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Gay, Di Pasquali, MM. Martin, Noté. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. AFT., FEB. 13, at 1:45—TANNHAEUSER. Mmes. Morena, Fremstad; MM. Burrian, Goritz, Hinckley, Reiss, Muehlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
SAT. EVG., FEB. 13, at 8:30, (at regular prices)—AIDA. Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
SUNDAY EV., FEB. 14, AT 8:30, GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Soloists: Mmes. Alda, Rappold; MM. Grassi, Noté, Amato, and ALBERT SPALDING, violinist (by arrangement with R. E. Johnston). Entire Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Spetrino.
MON. EVE., FEB. 15, at 8—TOSCA. Mme. Emma Eames, MM. Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Spetrino.
WED. EVE., FEB. 17, at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Gay, Di Pasquali, MM. Martin, Noté. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS. EVE., FEB. 18, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Fremstad; MM. Burrian, Soomer (debut), Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
FRI. EVE., FEB. 19, at 8, (First Performance in America)—THE BARTERED BRIDE (Prodana Nevesta). Mmes. Destinn, Mattfeld, l'Huillier; MM. Joern, Didur, Blass, Reiss, Muehlmann. Conductor, Mahler.
SAT. MAT., FEB. 20, at 2—MANON. Mme. Farrar, MM. Caruso, Scotti, Noté. Conductor, Spetrino.
SAT. EVE., FEB. 20, at 8, at regular prices—FIDELIO (only performance this season). Mmes. Morena, Fornia; MM. Burrian, Goritz, Blass, Hinckley. Conductor, Mahler.
Monday, Feb. 22, at 11:30 A. M., LAST PERFORMANCE OF PARSIFAL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCES. FIRST SERIES.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 20, at 8 ... FIDELIO
Sat., Feb. 27, at 8 LE NOZZE DI FIGARO
Sat. Eve., Mar. 6, at 8 DON GIOVANNI
Sat. Eve., Mar. 13, at 8 FALSTAFF
Tu., Mar. 23, at 5:30 DIE MEISTERSINGER
SECOND SERIES.
Tu., Mar. 30, 5:30, TRISTAN und ISOLDE
Mon., Apr. 5, at 8:30, DAS RHEINGOLD
Tues., Apr. 6, at 7:30, DIE WALKUERE
Thurs. Eve., Apr. 8, at 7:30, SIEGFRIED
Sat. Ap. 10, 7:30 GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Subscription sale for both series now open. The sale of seats for Single Performances for the FIRST SERIES will open February 15th, and for the SECOND SERIES on March 22d.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WED. EVE., FEB. 17, at 7.30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Joern, Feinhals, Blass, Reiss, Muehlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8.10. Matinees TO-DAY & To-morrow, 2.10. G. P. HUNTLEY in his Greatest Musical Comedy success KITTY GREY.
LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., near B'way. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2. Matinees TO-DAY & To-morrow. MRS. Leslie Carter presents KASSA. Thurs., Feb. 18, Special Matinee, ZAZA.
BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Ev. 8.15. Mts. Wd., Fr. & St. 2.15. Special Matinee To-day 2:15. The Quality Musical Play A STUBBORN CINDERELLA. John Barrymore, Sallie Fisher; 75 others.
NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8.20. Mats. To-day & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. ANNA HELD in F. ZIEGFELD JR.'S Musical Triumph, Miss Innocence.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Eves. 8.15. Mats. Tdy. & Sat. FANNIE WARD in THE NEW LADY BANTOCK.
GAIETY THEA., 46th St. & B'y. Ev. 8.15. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2.15. Matinees To-day & To-morrow 2.15. THE TRAVELING SALESMAN. FRED NIBLO, "TRAVEL TALKS." Next Sunday Night, 8.15, "EGYPT."
CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th. Ev. 8.15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.15. THE QUEEN of the MOULIN ROUGE.

TODAY & TOMORROW closes our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale. There are some very fine and attractive materials. Suitings that formerly sold at $30, $40 and $50, now to order, $18. Overcoats, satin lined, made of Kersey, Melton and Moule Cloth, $25; reduced from $50.
ARNHEIM, B'way & 9th St.

Both Stores Open To-Day Until 6 o'Clock.
Wallach Bros.
Third Avenue, Cor. 122d Street. 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th Street.
Half Off!
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats
HART, Schaffner & Marx styles are always in advance of ordinary ready-made fashions. So—these Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats will serve you well, not only the winter which is really just beginning, but next winter, too.
$50 Suits and Overcoats . . $25.00
$45 Suits and Overcoats . . $22.50
$40 Suits and Overcoats . . $20.00
$35 Suits and Overcoats . . $17.50
And every garment that was $30 and less $15.00

To Teachers and Pupils.

Compositions in the New York Times Lincoln contest will be accepted until midnight, February 15th. All compositions entered must bear a certificate by the teacher and must be addressed to Lincoln Centennial Competition, The New York Times. The Times suggests the following form:

Name of pupil.................................
Age of pupil.................................
Address of pupil.................................
Grade.................................

I hereby certify that the writer is a pupil in said grade, and that I believe the composition to have been written by him (or her) without outside aid.

Name of teacher.................................
School.................................
Address of teacher.................................

For convenience teachers may, if they prefer, clip this form, fill it out, and attach it to the composition.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
LINCOLN CENTENNIAL COMPETITION, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HIPPODROME TWICE DAILY. Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 25c to $1.50. SPORTING DAYS | BIRD BALLET | NEW CIRCUS | BATTLE IN THE SKIES. SUNDAY NIGHT Seats Now Selling. The Talk of All New York. LYMAN H. HOWE'S WONDER MOTION SPECTACLE. New Bill—World-Wide Views. An Absolutely New Thing.
CASINO—B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8.15. Matinee To-day 2.15. JAMES T. POWERS in HAVANA. SEATS FOR HAVANA, the greatest success since Florodora, for sale at Casino box office only. No tickets handled by Tyson & Co.
DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evening 8.30. LAST WEEK. MR. WM. FAVERSHAM in THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE.
MON., FEB. 15 (At 8 o'clock Promptly). Seats on Sale. JULIA MARLOWE in THE GODDESS OF REASON.
HACKETT Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8.30. Matinee To-day 2:30. CLYDE FITCH'S GIRLS. Last 4 Times.
Next Mon. One Week Only. Daily Mts. Pop. Prices. Eve. Reg. Prices. BENJAMIN CHAPIN as LINCOLN in his new play, HONEST ABE. Monday Mat. Feb. 22—GRACE GEORGE.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th, Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Eve. 8.30. Matinee To-day 2.30. Miss Elliott in The Chaperon.
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Eve. 8.15. Matinee To-day 2.15. Smartest of Musical Comedies 3 TWINS.
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evgs. 8.15. Matinee To-day 2.15. CLYDE FITCH'S BLUE MOUSE.
WEST END Eve. 8.15. Matinee To-day 2.15. THE WOLF By Eugene Walter. Next W'k—SAM BERNARD Nearly a Hero.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., nr. 8th Av. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN ... Director. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1908-09.
TO-NIGHT at 8—LUCIA. Mme. TETRAZZINI, Mlle. Severina; MM. Taccani, Polese, Arimondi. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
SAT. MAT. at 2—TALES OF HOFFMANN. Mlles. Espinasse, Zeppilli, Trentini, Mme. Mariska-Aldrich. MM. Dalmores, Renaud, Gilibert, Crabbé, Daddi, Gianoli-Galletti. Cond., Charlier.
SAT. NIGHT at 8—LA SONNAMBULA. Mme. TETRAZZINI, Mlle. Trentini, MM. Parola, De Segurola. Cond., Parelli.
Sunday, 8.30, Campanini Concert, 50c-$1.50—MISCHA ELMAN and Miscel. Program. Artists Mlles. LABIA, Gerville-Reache, Zeppilli, Mme. Mariska-Aldrich, Mlle. Ponzano, MM. Constantino, Taccani, Gilibert, Polese.
—NEXT WEEK—
MON. at 8.30—JUGGLER OF NOTRE DAME. Miss GARDEN; MM. Renaud, Dufranne, Vallès, Crabbé, De Segurola, Vieuille. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
WED. at 8—BOHEME. Mlles. CAVALIERI, Trentini, MM. Zenatello, Sammarco, De Segurola, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
FRID. at 8—LOUISE. Miss GARDEN. Mlles. Gerville-Reache, Zeppilli, Trentini, Ponzano, Koelling. MM. Dalmores, Gilibert, Gianoli-Galletti, Crabbé. Corps de Ballet, Mlle. Malinverni, Première Danseuse. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
SAT. MAT. at 2—LA SONNAMBULA. Mme. TETRAZZINI. Mlles. Trentini, Avezza; MM. Parola, De Segurola. Cond., Parelli.
SAT. NIGHT at 8—SALOME. (Regular prices.) Miss GARDEN, Mme. Doria, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Vallès, Crabbé, De Segurola, Daddi. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Special Holiday Mat. Feb. 22—LOUISE. SEATS, ALL ABOVE, NOW SELLING.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. THIS WEEK, EVGS. ONLY. DIXEY IN MARY JANE'S PA. 3D MONTH. "Dixey is the talk of the town." Shrine Night To-night. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATS. To-day & Sat. at 2.30. Prices 50c., 75c., $1. BENJAMIN CHAPIN IN "LINCOLN AT THE WHITE HOUSE."

CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL SUCCESSES. NEW YORK THEATRE TICKET LIBRARY. 212 W. 42d St. 'Phone 374 Bryant.

5th Av. Daily Mat. "SPIRIT LAND," W. C. Fields, "At the Country Club," Howard & North, Grayce Scott & Co., Nelson & Otto, etc.
KEITH & PROCTOR 125th St. Mat. Daily, 25c. Rainer's 14 Tyroleans, "Awake at the Switch," Bert Coote & Co., Cameron & Flanagan, Arthur, Rigby, others.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, W. 42d St. Phone 902 Bryant. MATS. DAILY 25c. Nothing Like It In Town. 15-BIG STAR ACTS-15. EVES. ORCH. SEAT 50c. Edna Kendall, Emma Carus & other stars.
BLANEY'S LINCOLN SQ. B'way, 66th St. HARRY LAUDER MAT. DAILY 25-50. All new songs & star bill.
COLONIAL Mat. Daily, 25c. Circumstantial Evidence, Sam Chip and Mary Marble, Annette Kellermann, Stella Mayhew, Frank Fogarty.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. Cressy & Dayne, Murphy & Nichols, Gould & Suratt, De Haven & Parker, etc.
HAMMERSTEIN'S Eve. 25-50-75c.-$1.00. Daily Mat. 25-50c. Jeff. De Angelis & Co., Empire City Quartet, Princess Rajah, Melville Ellis, others.

RUSSIAN EXHIBITION and sale of articles of Russian Peasant Work, Plain and Drawn-Worked Linen, Embroideries, Carved Wood, Enameled Silver, Toys, &c. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M. Wholesale and Retail. VLADIMIR F. GNESIN, 8 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Eve., 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. MAUDE ADAMS in WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS. Seats Now Selling up to April 12.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. at 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. WM. GILLETTE in SAMSON.
GARRICK 35th St. nr. B'way. Ev. 8.30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.15. WM. COLLIER IN THE PATRIOT.
Knickerbocker, B'way, 38th. Ev. 8.15. ELSIE JANIS in THE FAIR CO-ED. MAT. TO-DAY. "BIGGEST HIT YET."
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8.20. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.20. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. "Miss Robson's 'Glad' is the most striking creation of the year."—Evening World. ELEANOR ROBSON THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW.
SAVOY 34th St., B'way. Eve. 8.20. Mats. To-day & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. "No play of the Winter is more fascinating. It teaches a wholesome lesson which present-day playwrights seem to have wholly ignored."—Leslie's Weekly. 3D MONTH LACKAYE in the BATTLE.
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8.15. Mat. To-day & Sat. MATS. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW. "The play of the year."—Commercial. THE THIRD DEGREE by CHARLES KLEIN, Author of "THE LION AND THE MOUSE."
BURTON HOLMES. SUNDAY EV. 8.30—CARNEGIE HALL. Mon. & Tues. Mts. at 3—LYCEUM THEATRE. "OUR OWN HAWAII." Popular prices both box offices, now.

NATIONAL—MOTOR BOAT SHOW. OPENS MONDAY FEB. 15 8 P. M. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

CARNEGIE HALL. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. A new transcription by WALTER DAMROSCH, "Siegfried and the Forest Dragon," WAGNER Prelude to l'Etranger D'Indy. Lied op. 19 for 'Cello and Orchestra D'Indy (PAUL KEFER, 'Cellist;) Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," BEETHOVEN.
Tschaikowsky Cycle. 5 Sunday Afternoons begin Feb. 21. Subscription Sale Now Open at 1 W. 34th St. and Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, AT 2.30 P. M. SATURDAY, FEB'Y 13, AT 8.15 P. M. CONDUCTOR SAFONOFF. Soloist MISCHA ELMAN Violin. Symphony, G major ... Haydn. Violin Concerto, E minor ... Mendelssohn. Tone Poem—"To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln" ... Fritz Stahlberg (New, First Time.) Seats 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary, Carnegie Hall.

STUYVESANT THE BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8.10. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR in EUGENE WALTER'S great play, THE EASIEST WAY.
BELASCO THEA., W. 42d St. Eve. 8.20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. BLANCHE BATES in THE FIGHTING HOPE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. NEXT WEEK A GRAND ARMY MAN. Prices 50c to $1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.15.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. Special Mat. To-day, Lincoln's Birthday. 7TH MONTH. The Success of the Century. WM. HODGE THE MAN FROM HOME.
JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Eve. 8.15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S. The show that made Trenton famous.
BIJOU Broadway at 30th. Nights 8.15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.15. A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL DOG SHOW FEBRUARY 9, 10, 11, 12. Madison Square Garden

TYSON'S (FORMERLY 5TH AVE. HOTEL) 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St. Open all day Lincoln's Birthday. Good seats for all theatres, matinee and night. Phone 5530 Madison.
German Theatre, 59th St. & Madison Av. 8.20, Star Engagement, Germany's most famous comedian, KONRAD DREHER in MATHIAS GOLLINGER.
MME. NORDICA Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 16. Prices 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $20. Now on sale at box office. Management R. E. Johnston.
ONE OF NEW YORK'S ODD SIGHTS. MINER'S AMATEUR NIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY.
SCUOLA INDUSTRIE ITALIANE. Under Patronage of Queen Margherita. Exhibition of ITALIAN LACES and EMBROIDERIES, copied from old designs, adapted to modern uses by Young Women of the Italian Colony of New York. 59 West 38th St.
This morning at 10.30, Saturday afternoon at 3. Last Times. Lincoln Birthday Holiday Matinees, New German Theatre, (Mad. Av. & 59th St.) Ben Greet Players in "Pandora," "King Midas," "Philemon and Baucis," $1.50 to 50c.
GERMAN THEATRE IRVING PLACE & 15TH ST. Evenings 8.15. Sat. Mat. 2.15. (Pop. prices.) LAST 5 TIMES—MARIETTA OLLY in Henri Bernstein's Tragic Play "BACCARAT."
RAMBLER AUTOMOBILE SHOW, 38-40 West 62d St. Rambler Models exhibited. Famous offset crank shaft and Rambler Spare Wheel explained. Visitors welcome.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. MUSEE LINCOLN TABLEAUX This Week.
GRAND Mat. Tdy. Montgomery & Stone The Red Mill. Next Wk—Otis Skinner, The Honor of the Family.
METROPOLIS AL. H. WILSON in When Old New York was Dutch. Mat. To-day. Next w'k—David Higgins, Capt. Clay of Missouri.
YORKVILLE Mat. To-day. MILDRED HOLLAND In FROU FROU.
ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. & Col. Ave.
MURRAY Hill Thea. Mat. To-day. Smoking. FADS & FOLLIES CO.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Mat. Daily. Smoking. THE HASTINGS SHOW.

Shipping and Mails

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises 6.50 | Sun sets 5.30 | Moon rises A. M.

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A. M.	P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11.58	12.00	6.05	6.24
Governors Island	12.06	12.12	6.40	6.30
Hell Gate	1.56	2.00	7.56	8.25

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 11.

SS Oceanic, Southampton, Feb. 3.
SS Scharnhorst, Bremen, Jan. 30.
SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Jan. 31.
SS Gunther, Barbados, Feb. 2.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 9.
SS Ada Cuneo, Port Antonio, Feb. 5.
SS Karen, Puerto Cabello, Feb. 3.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 8.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 10.
SS Californian, Philadelphia, Feb. 10.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1.00 P. M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	7.30 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	7.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1.00 P. M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8.00 A. M.	
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3.00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8.30 A. M.	12.00 M.
San Juan, Mayaguez	———	12.00 M.
Karen, Curacao	8.30 A. M.	12.00 M.
Havana, Havana	10.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
C. of Granada, Grenada	10.00 A. M.	12.00 M.
P. de Dederlanden, Haiti	11.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	11.30 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	———	11.00 A. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	———	12.00 M.
G. Waldersee, Hamburg	———	1.00 P. M.
Barbarossa, Naples	———	11.00 A. M.
Denver, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Coppename, Barbados	11.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3.00 P. M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Sarnia	Colon	Feb. 4
Korea	Libau	Jan. 24
Indiana	Naples	Jan. 27
Patricia	Hamburg	Jan. 31
Provence	Havre	Feb. 6
Victorious	London	Jan. 29
Cervantes	Barbados	Feb. 4
Esperanza	Havana	Feb. 9
Seminole	Turk's Island	Feb. 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 9
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 6
San Marcos	Galveston	Feb. 6

DUE TO-MORROW.

St. Paul	Southampton	Feb. 6
Lusitania	Queenstown	Feb. 8
Brandenburg	Bremen	Feb. 1
Parima	St. Thomas	Feb. 8
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 7
Caronia	Naples	Feb. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Castillian Prince	Barbados	Feb. 6
Madonna	Naples	Feb. 1
Barra	Liverpool	Jan. 31
St. Andrew	Antwerp	Jan. 31
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 11

Reported by Wireless.

SS Patricia, incoming from Hamburg, was reported by Marconi wireless 650 miles east Sandy Hook at 3.45 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 9 A. M. Saturday.

SS Provence, incoming from Havre, was reported by Marconi wireless 730 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11.35 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 9 A. M. Saturday.

SS Kroonland, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 180 miles west of Brow Head at 6.30 P. M. yesterday.

From Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chipana, at Valparaiso, Feb. 11.
SS Afghanistan, at Valparaiso, Feb. 11.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Genoa, Feb. 8.
SS Louisiana, at Christiansand, Feb. 8.
SS Prometheus, at Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Manhattan, at Malta, Feb. 10.
SS Rolenfels, at Malta, Feb. 10.
SS Indrawadi, at Suez, Feb. 11.
SS African Prince, at Cape Town, Feb. 8.
SS Kanouga, at Yokohama, Feb. 10.

Sailed.

SS Mesaba, from London, Feb. 11.
SS Teutonic, from Queenstown, Feb. 11.
SS Magdalena, from Barbados, Feb. 10.
SS Burnby, from Bremen, Feb. 9.
SS Eugenia, from Fiume, Feb. 9.
SS Germania, from Marseilles, Feb. 8.
SS Lusiana, from Genoa, Feb. 7.

Passed.

SS Noordam, New York, for Boulogne, passed the Lizard.

SS Brasilia, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Alameda	Feb. 13 6.30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan	Feb. 16 6.30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Cyclops	Feb. 20 6.30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Feb. 21 6.30 P. M.
Australia (except West), New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Moana	Feb. 21 6.00 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tango Maru	Feb. 25 6.30 P. M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb. 28 6.30 P. M.
Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Mar. 5 6:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 6.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The kite flight at Mount Weather, Va., Thursday showed a diminution of temperature at nearly double the usual rate between the earth and 4,000 feet above, the fall having been 20 degrees in that distance. Winds in the upper regions have been unusually strong for several days past.

There have been little snows from the lake region eastward, but to-night the weather is generally clear east of the Rocky Mountains and will so continue.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west to southwest, Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable, South Atlantic Coast, light west, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate west to southwest winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Friday, Saturday partly cloudy, moderate west winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Fair Friday, Saturday partly cloudy; light west winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, Saturday increasing cloudiness, light west winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
3 A. M.	20	31	4 P. M.	41	30
6 A. M.	20	29	6 P. M.	39	30
9 A. M.	26	31	9 P. M.	39	29
12 M.	36	30	12 P. M.	38	27

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 30, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29, at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 12.50 A. M., minimum, 27 degrees at 6.10 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness; light southwest to south winds.

Georgia—Fair Friday; slightly warmer in southeast portion. Saturday increasing cloudiness, light southeasterly winds.

Mississippi—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Friday, local rains at night or Saturday, colder Saturday in northern and western portions, light to moderate southerly winds on the coast.

Louisiana—Increasing cloudiness Friday; warmer in eastern portion; local rains at night or Saturday; colder Saturday in northern portion; light to moderate southerly winds shifting to northwesterly by Saturday.

Utah—Rain or snow Friday. Saturday generally fair.

Oklahoma—Rain Friday or Friday night. Saturday fair; much colder.

Arkansas—Cloudy Friday; rain at night or Saturday, colder Saturday.

Kentucky—Fair Friday; slightly warmer in central and eastern portions. Saturday partly cloudy; colder in western and northern portions.

Ohio—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday increasing cloudiness and colder, probably followed by snow near the lake.

Indiana—Fair Friday; warmer in southern portion. Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

Illinois—Fair Friday. Saturday partly cloudy; colder Friday night or Saturday, with a cold wave in northern portion.